PALMER
Is the only high grade tyre,
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

VOL. IV NO. 50 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Dated	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons
29th Feb.	Khyber	9000	....	....
4th March	Sardinia	7000	....	....
12th ,,	Mooltan	12500	....	....
18th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	....
26th ,,	Mongolia	10000	....	....
3rd April	Arabia	12500	....	....
9th ,,	Salsette	8000	Malwa	11000
23rd ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	Khiva	9000
30th ,,	Varsova	9000	....	....
7th May	Salsette	8000	Mooltan	10000
15th ,,	Nagova	7000	....	....
21st ,,	Salsette	8000	Kashgar	9000
28th ,,	Sardinia	7000	....	....

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for	Tons.
18th Feb.	Malta	7000	Khiva	9000
9th March	Nagova	7000	Mooltan	10000
24th ,,	Namur	7000	Kashgar	9000
6th April	Nankin	7000	Arabia	8000
20th ,,	Novara	7000	Kasimir	9000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers.	Destination.
9th Feb.	Linga	Karachi Coasting
*2nd March	Limna	Karachi direct connecting with Dumra at Karachi for Gulf passenger only.
8th ,,	Palamcotta	East and South Africa via Porebunder

*or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Totomi Maru	M. Tanaka	3412	22nd Feb.	2nd March
Moyori Maru	M. Taniguchi	3773	8th Mar.	18th March
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	15th Mar.	28th March
Rangoon Maru	T. Kusano	5348	20th Mar.	1st April
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamazaki	4173	22nd Mar.	3rd April

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	De arture.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchikami	22nd Feb.	1st March
Tosan Maru	3856	Y. Nakano	24th Feb.	5th Mar.
ShinkokuMaru	5336	T. Kuchiki	7th March	16th March

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom Fittings, etc

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	27th Apr	25th Apr.
City of Birmingham	A & C	7500	15th May	13th May

FARES:	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 555	Rs. 852	Rs. 430	Rs. 630
London via Marseilles	630	1,088	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	718

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

Karachi.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application,

R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1838.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE & SICKNESS
BURGLARY FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK DRIVING
ACCIDENT ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

25-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.

(P. O. Box 118)

Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

Zymole Trokeys will stop that hacking cough and restore your voice to its natural tone. They are the greatest throat relief on the market. B 16

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6722	C F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	5th Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6338	Wm. Kelso	9th ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	26th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	14th May ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA, etc.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

ubscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Sydney
Hongkong	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Tokyo
	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 5th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B O. C. PETROL	B. O C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation against approved securities. DRAFTS, CHEQUES, TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Madras	Kawala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Bonds, Securities, Stocks and Shares received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No: 24,

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates; WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS for large well-furnished rooms. E. L. or Fans. Couple Rs. 225. Single Rs. 140. Apply Mrs. St POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1020

AN ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE offers to take charge of a child or be a companion to a lady in return for passage or half passage to England in March." Apply to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

WANTED.—CANVASSRES of advertisements and subscribers for various publications. Apply immediately to Box No 761, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chonicle" 3336

WANTED—A nice large AIRY ROOM with bathroom attached in the vicinity of Fort Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1069

WANTED in French Family, PAYING GUESTS for large cool well-furnished room, open to West, modern conveniences, couple Rs. 210, single Rs. 140. Apply to MADAME FALLOFIELD, Ranya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1010

WANTED—SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Hydraulic Press Work for Outstation; experienced men only should apply with copies of certificates. Pay according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 762, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3347

TO MOTORIST—Don't throw away your old tyres. Bring to the Michell Tyre Repairing Co., they will make them serviceable again for you.

Solid band tyres for big trucks fitted by hydraulic pressure. MICHELL TYRE REPAIRING Co., 5-12, Queen's Road, P. O. 2, Bombay. 311*

WANTED by the Busreh Municipality (Persian Gulf), a fully qualified MID WIFE for Municipal Work in the town of Busreh to act under the Supervision of Civil Surgeon. Salary Rs. 120 per mensem on application.

Native Christian preferred.

Apply with copies of testimonials to THE MILITARY GOVERNOR, Busreh. 1007

APPLICATIONS with testimonials are invited for the post of a Dyeing Master in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, on a salary of Rs. 120, with free quarters.

All applications should be made to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, and they should reach this office not later than the 10th March, 1916.

C. F. FROONSIDE, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Superintendent.
1040

WANTED an INSTRUCTOR in tent making for the Gulburga Central Jail, in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions. Pay O. S. Rs. 75 per mensem (roughly equivalent to B. G. Rs. 64), only thoroughly experienced men need apply with testimonials.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF JAILS,
Hyderabad (Deccan). 1030

FOR SALE

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 20 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3103

FOR SALE.—An ALLDYCE MOTOR CYCLE, 3½ H.P. two speed gear in perfect running order. For price and further particulars apply to the MANAGER GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 1020

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—Clement Bayard, 4 seater body, bosch magneto, 2 cylinders, 10/12 horse power, complete. Apply to MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1049

FOR SALE.—1. 3,000 Tons 3/0 B. and S. Standard 98 per cent. conductivity hard drawn bare copper cable with hemp core in lengths of 3,000 ft. or more.

2. 1,700 Steel pipes, 7in. inside diameter, 14 feet long, not threaded at either end. These have been in use a number of years as pole sockets.

3. 2,000 Jarrah wood poles used with item two. Drawing can be had on application.

4. 50 tons of scrap copper.

Earnest money of Rs. 200 to accompany each Tender. The quantities are not guaranteed and are either less or more.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned or refer to "Mysore Gazette," dated 17th February, 1916.

CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
to the Govt. of Mysore.
Bangalore, 7th February, 1916. 1008

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Ready 10,000 GRAFTED PLANTS of NAGPUR SANTRA. Pro: GANESH, Experimental Garden, 3343 Malkapur (Berar).

ZINC CHLORIDE, 98 per cent., Solid White and Fused of American Make, Immediate delivery for Rs. 55 per cwt. Apply H. J. HORMUSJEE & SONS, Ismail Building, Hornby Road. 3276

FOR SALE.—A two seater with Dickie Seat, SWIFTE CAR 10—12 H.P. double cylinder Bosch Magneto, complete In excellent condition, going cheap. Apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay 1021

FOOTWEAR BARGAINS—To clear stocks prior to removal. 589 pairs Gents Black Box Hide Albert slippers, stout machine sewn, bark-tanned soles, medium round toes, sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Further reduced to Rs. 2-4 per—pair.

For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R. List.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO., MADRAS. 612—6

TO BE LET.

MOTOR GARAGE to let at a low rental near Parsee Statue, Byculla. Apply "O," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1040

LARGE and SMALL AIRY GODOWNS to be let at Two Tanks, Soorti Mohalla, Null Bazar, for machinery, cotton waste, cotton wool etc., etc., R. E. DADACHANJEE and CO., Post Byculla. Telephone No. 2320. 3346

TO LET—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Lanoula. Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to "LANOULIE" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on chortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 3063

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA. Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

NOTICES

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—One complete Cotton Press of the Mercantile Press Co. Ld., situated at Bhavnagar with its Pucca Buildings. Particulars as under:—

Press made by Hozett.
Engine maker William Turner.
Boiler made by John Marshal & Co.
21x7 working pressure 125 Pounds.

For further particulars apply:—

Agents.—MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & Co.,
No. 183, Samuel Street, Mandvi, Bombay.
Bombay, 18th February, 1916. 3265

NOTICE.

RE:—COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF LEPROSY.

WITH effect from 1st of March 1916, Leprosy is included in the list of Dangerous Diseases which are compulsorily notifiable under Section 421 of the Bombay Municipal Act.

J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.

Health Department,
Head Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 23th February, 1916. 3345.

NOTICE.

THE MEERUT NANCHARDI FAIR, INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION and HORSE SHOW, will be held this year from 2nd April to 9th April, 1916. All exhibits intended for the Show should be sent to the Tahsildar, Meerut, upto 31st March 1916. Applications for Railway concessions should please be made to the Tahsildar. 3348.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A BRANCH of the Bank has this day been opened at Masjid Bunder Cross Road, Mandvi, Bombay.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th February, 1916. 3277

NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS have removed from Queen's Mansions, Prescott Road, Fort, to Ismail Building, (first floor) 381, Hornby Road, Fort, (Corner of Church Gate Street.) 3349

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Nimar Cotton Co., Ltd., has been removed from Queen's Mansions, Prescott Road, Fort, to Ismail Building, (First floor) 381, Hornby Road, Fort, (Corner of Church Gate Street.) 3350

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS,
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioners, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 29th February at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company, Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder, the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed Goods and Sweepings such as Bags of Cotton Seed, bags of wheat, bags of tilly, bags of linseed, bags of javari, bags of harda, bags of ground nut seed, bags of dry chillies, bags of bajree, bags of rai, bundles of gunny bags, baskets of bangles, bags of iron bolts, bundle of coir rope, bundles of iron bars, bundles of cotton, bags of sweeping grain, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th February, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

THE HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-45
AND
DURING THE WEEK AT 6-45

A Sensational Picture-Drama in three parts

'THE DARE-DEVIL RESCUE'

An hour of thrills.

The most spectacular film ever screened in the East.

Marvellous feats in the air by America's Great Aviator.

WIFFLES
At his finest
"IN A MUSICAL VEIN."
A one-part coloured picture.

A Powerful Drama
"THE WAR BABY"
Which reveals both the miseries and truimphs of war.

Also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

SHOWING THIS WEEK
Episodes 13-14-15 of the
BROKEN COIN
CASH PRIZES
Rs. 1,000.
USUAL HALF RATES.
Saturday Timings—4-30 to 6, 6-15 to 7-45, 8 to 9-30, 9-45 to 11-15. Last Show 11-30.
SUNDAY EXTRA SHOW 3-30.

OLYMPIA CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone No. 1265.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL daily opens at 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.) from 23rd February to 8th March, 1916 (including Sundays.)
Admission Annas 4. 3267

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY
LAST FEW DAYS OF BOMBAY'S GREATEST DRAMATIC SEASON.
CHARLES HOWITT AND
A. PHILLIPS COMPANY.
still drawing crowded houses.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.
By special request
"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS"
For the last time by the company. A tale of the days of Charles I, in which a careless young cavalier proves that good blood will out when the supreme test comes.

TO-MORROW AT 9-30
The great Egyptian Play
"BELLA DONNA"
Another of Sir George Alexander's Successes. The dramatic story of how a wicked society woman tries to poison her husband so that she may marry an Egyptian. Her evil leaves its marks and when she at length goes to the other man he will have nothing to do with her.

THURSDAY, BANK HOLIDAY.
MATINEE AT 4-30.
For the last, time by special request
"EAST LYNNE"
Which again packed the house from floor to ceiling last Saturday evening.

EVENING AT 9-30.
The Great Farce.
"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD."
The weird dream of a modern young man burdened with noble ancestors and relations who constantly remind him of them.

FRIDAY AT 9-30
Ouida's Great Melodrama,
"UNDER TWO FLAGS."
The hero is driven, by a crime which his brother is afraid to confess, to seek service under the French Flag. The nobility of nature he and Cigarette show is both touching and beautiful.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 4-30
The Sensational Melodrama.
"ALONE IN LONDON."

EVENING AT 9-30
Farewell Performance,
"MILESTONES."

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.
EVENING PRICES: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, & As. 8.
SPECIAL MATINEE PRICES:
Rs. 2, 1 & Annas. 8.
Children under 12 half price to Rs. 2 seats at Matinees.
As a great rush is expected at Matinees, patrons are requested to take their seats early as possible, it being impossible for ushers to escort them to their places just before the rise of the curtain, which is the busiest time for the ushers.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT AT THE DOORS OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL SHOWS. IF DESIRED BY THE PATRONS THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE

SKATING RINK.

Owing to a Private Dance there will be no night session from 9-30 to 11-30 to-night.

Practice and evening sessions will be as usual with Band.

Thursday, 2nd March (Bank Holiday)

Morning session 9 to 11 with Band.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
Bombay 27th February, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.871	Inches
Temperature of Air	76.6	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.7	"
Dew point	68 0	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.755	
Extent of cloudy sky (one whole sky cloudy—10)	3.0	"
Maximum Temperature of Air	82.3	"
Minimum do. do	72.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW.	
Movement of Wind do do.	216	Miles.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT. CHARNI ROAD. TO-NIGHT.
THE NEW
EXPLOITS OF ELAINE
The biggest and best serial yet.
DARING, SENSATIONAL AND EXTREMELY REALISTIC.
Come and See
THE SEARCH FOR SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS HIDDEN BY THE CULTCHING HAND.
Starring.

ARNOLD DALY	PEARL WHITE	EDWIN ARDEN
The Polished Actor.	The Screen Favourite	Of considerable stage fame.

ALSO
6th Drama of Who Pays? entitled.
"HOUSES OF GLASS"
PATHE'S GAZETTE
TIME 7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P. M. NIGHTLY.
PRICES AS USUAL

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Feb. 28.

No rainfall of importance is reported. The temperature is nearly normal everywhere.

Forecast:—No large change.

Earthquake report:—Earthquake of considerable intensity at its origin probably in Central America was recorded on the Simla seismograph at two hours twelve minutes this morning.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 28th February 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has become normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature has become normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear.

General Remarks.—A few showers have occurred in Malabar. Light or moderate cloud persists over the greater portion of north-west India and in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 28th of February 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total since November 1st to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (27th)	64.7	48.9	72	..	5.10	—4.41
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (27th)	74.6	63.4	62	..	5.29	2.46
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96.3	49.8	60	..	0.13	—0.99
Rawalpindi	68.0	40.8	68	..	2.47	—3.69
Lahore	76.9	48.5	64	..	0.63	—1.87
Hissar	79.6	50.4	49	..	0.35	..
Ambala	77.9	51.1	53	..	1.03	—3.56
Delhi	78.3	56.4	47	..	1.56	—0.75
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	81.2	57.1	45	..	0.64	—0.67
Mainpuri	81.0	54.6	44	..	1.00	—0.99
Jhansi	86.8	59.3	30	..	0.55	—0.96
Cawnpore	83.6	59.9	36	..	0.41	—1.34
Allahabad	85.7	57.8	37	..	1.01	—0.89
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	87.1	51.8	40	..	0	—0.86
Karachi	78.8	64.5	87	..	0.20	—1.01
Ajmer	80.4	52.0	45	..	0.05	—1.06
Jaipore	82.2	52.1	36	..	0.24	—0.88
Kotah	86.0	61.2	29	..	0.03	—0.75
Mount Abu	72.2	57.9	23	..	0	—1.01
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	87.4	58.3	75	..	0	—0.38
Dwarka	78.2	69.7	69	..	0.19	—0.43
Veraval	76.6	61.6	69	..	0	—0.44
Rajko	89.1	55.8	73	..	0	—0.45
Bhavnagar Para	94.2	61.6	65	..	0.01	—0.44
Surat	89.3	63.3	61	..	0	—0.32
Ahmedabad	93.8	61.7	54	..	0	—0.23
Deesa	93.7	56.2	35	..	0	—0.47
Neemuch	85.2	54.2	44	..	0.08	—0.84
Indore	88.5	56.1	40	..	1.13	0.27
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.5	57.7	57	..	1.07	—1.11
Saugor	83.6	56.0	23	..	1.25	—0.69
Hoshangabad	90.1	59.4	44	..	1.47	—0.08
Khandwa	92.3	63.9	47	..	0.82	—0.22
Akola	96.4	64.3	35	..	1.95	0.26
Amraoti	94.8	67.3	40	..	1.02	—0.72
Nagpur	94.9	62.3	49	..	1.25	—0.76
Chanda	97.1	62.0	39	..	0.84	—0.95
Raipur	93.1	65.6	46	..	1.25	—0.29
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.3	71.3	81	..	0.09	—0.48
Ratnagiri	88.1	69.7	54	..	0.81	0.12
Mormugao	84.6	71.9	89	..	0.94	—0.25
Kaiwar	85.9	71.0	91	..	1.07	—0.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.8	59.1	53	..	0.16	—0.67
Ahmednagar	94.1	59.5	50	..	3.40	2.13
Poona	94.2	58.7	67	..	0.33	—0.79
Sholapur	96.5	66.6	50	..	1.27	—0.24
Bijapur	94.5	69.3	47	..	0.43	—0.51
Belgaum	92.4	59.5	30	..	1.70	—0.24
Ahmedabad	93.3	64.5	45	..	1.82	0.02
Nizamabad (Indore)	96.8	63.3	39	..	0.98	—0.25
Hyderabad	96.2	69.2	52	..	0.79	—0.73
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.9	74.5	75	..	8.17	4.80
Calicut	87.8	74.3	81	..	13.29	6.86
Cochin	90.5	76.5	79	0.50	9.34	—0.05
Colombo	87.3	68.2	91	..	27.91	4.36
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.4	68.8	84	..	20.73	14.05
Bellary	99.3	68.7	59	..	7.26	5.01
Cuddapah	103.1	73.3	69	..	9.44	4.64
Madras	91.4	68.3	79	..	21.24	0.98
Bangalore	92.0	63.8	78	..	3.60	—0.17
Coimbatore	95.3	65.4	95	..	6.76	1.45
Trichinopoly	94.1	66.4	70	..	12.87	4.02
Negapatam	87.4	73.6	81	..	24.23	—4.91

Doctors indorse it.—The medical profession throughout the world indorse Kasagra as the best remedy for constipation. D. 16

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 60 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 28th February 1916 was 30.119 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 60 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given here.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time	HIGH WATER Depth on Still	LOW WATER Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time	LOW WATER Depth on Still
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	28	m 5 50	24 3	28	m 0 48	22. 0
		8 18a	26 0		0 42a	17 7
Tues.	29	m 7 41	24 5	29	m 2 32	21 0
	Mar.	9 19a	27 2	Mar.	2 8a	17 1
Wed.	1	m 9 0	25 4	1	m 3 23	19 8
		10 8a	28 2		3 7a	16 5
Thur.	2	m 10 1	26 7	2	m 4 12	18. 2
		10 42a	28 11		3 58a	15 11
Fri.	3	m 10 51	27 9	3	m 4 50	16 11
		11 19a	29 5		4 46a	16 7
Sat	4	m 11 34	28 6	4	m 5 36	17 3
		11 54a	29 6		5 32a	17 7
Sun.	5	m 0 14	28 10	5	m 6 25	18 3
					6 7a	18 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.		Sunrise	Sunset
"	28 (Monday)	" 7h. 0m.	" 6h. 44m.
"	29 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 59m.	" 6h. 44m.
Mar.	1 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 58m.	" 6h. 44m.
"	2 (Thursday)	" 6h. 58m.	" 6h. 45m.
"	3 (Friday)	" 6h. 57m.	" 6h. 45m.
"	4 (Saturday)	" 6h. 56m.	" 6h. 45m.
"	5 (Sunday)	" 6h. 56m.	" 6h. 46m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon	1916 February	19d. 7h.	58-6m. a.m.
Last Quarter	" 26d.	2h.	53-8m. p.m.
First Quarter	March	4d. 9h.	27-6m. a.m.
Full Moon	" 12d.	0h.	2-9m. a.m.

THE BOMANJEE DINSHAH PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Secretary of this Hospital sends the following report of patients admitted, treated and discharged during December, 1915:—

Total number of patients admitted (during December 1915), 74; Total number of patients remaining over from the last month, 95; Total number of patients treated (during December 1915), 169; Total number of patients discharged cured, 55; Total number of patients left relieved or of their own accord, 17; Total number of deaths, 2; Total number of patients remaining at end of the month, 95; Total 169.

It must be noted that no selection is exercised in the admission of cases, and that no case is refused admission, however desperate his or her condition may be at the time of admission.

Total number of free patients, 100; Total number of patients paying Re. 1, 14; Total number of patients paying Re. 1-8, 1; Total number of patients paying Rs. 2, 23; Total number of patients paying Rs. 3, 15; Total number of patients paying Rs. 5, 7; Total number of patients paying Rs. 7, 8; Total number of patients paying Rs. 10, 1; Total 169.

Total treatment days during the month for the entire number of patients treated, 3,051; Free and reduced fee treatment days, 2,511; Full paying treatment days, 540; Percentage of full fee treatment days, 17.7, Percentage of free and reduced fee treatment days, 82.3;- Receipts realised during the month, Rs. 3,557-12-0; Actual working expenses of the Hospital during the month, Rs. 8,586-5-1; Nett loss for the month in the actual working of the Hospital, Rs. 5,028.9-1; Average expense per day per head, Rs. 2-12-8.

This loss indicates only the result of the actual working of the Hospital; and, does not take into account the monthly contributions and casual donations made by the Trustees of the Wadia Charity and others or the interest accruing on the Endowment Fund in the hands of the Parsee Punchayat. There would be "no loss" if these were all taken into account. But, as these sources of income, with the exception of the interest on the Endowment Fund, are undertaken, and the benefits thereof are tenable only for a limited period, the Parsee Public are requested to subscribe liberally to enable the Committee to continue to treat free patients in such a large proportion, (82 per cent. of the total treated) as they have been doing hitherto; as, otherwise, it is clear that the Institution cannot be allowed to work at such a huge loss, month after month, to equalise which, the number of free patients will have to be necessarily restricted.

The National Council of Y. M. C. A. announce Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley, Private Secretary to H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has accepted the treasureship for the Punjab Y. M. C. A.'s National Emergency Fund. Cablegrams have been received from East Africa asking for three more secretaries and from Mesopotamia asking for sixteen more secretaries to be despatched as soon as possible.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 27.

Onda		Holman	Ranzoon
Sir Harvey	Adamson	Austin	Pamban
Kirkwood		Harrison	Alexandria
Linga		Cutbush	Karachi

Feb. 28.

Colaba	Goss	London
Sardinia	Jeffery	Kobe

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 28.

Malta	Talbot	China and Japan
Shirala	Moxon	Rangoon

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading:—

Steame:	Khyber	for	London
,,	Jahangir	for	Maculla
,,	Sindar	for	Persian Gulf
,,	Kirkwood	for	Dunkirk

The following steamer received port clearance on Monday:—

Steamer Rikard Nordraak for Bangkok

S.S. Caledonia:—The P. & O. Company's s.s. Caledonia with the outward mails of the 18th instant passed Suez at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 26th instant.

S.S. Moyori Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Moyori Maru left Singapore for Bombay on the 26th instant, and due here on 8th March 1916.

S. S. Atagosan Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Atagosan Maru (homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 27th instant.

S. S. Onda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Onda, 3,409 tons, Captain R. A. Holman, arrived here on Sunday from Rangoon, with a cargo of timber and 51 deck passengers.

S. S. Sir Harvey Adamson:—The s.s. Sir Harvey Adamson, 328 tons, Captain F. M. Austin, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Pamban, in ballast.

S. S. Kirkwood:—The s.s. Kirkwood, 1,952 tons, Captain T. D. Harrison, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Alexandria which port she left on the 12th instant, in ballast.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Linga, 957 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday, from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Colaba:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Colaba, 3,899 tons, Captain G. Goss, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from London, which port she left on the 27th January, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Sardinia:—The P. and O. Company's s.s. Sardinia, 4,143 tons, Captain J. T. Jaffery, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Kobe and Shanghai, via intermediate ports, with the China mail's a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Shirala:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Shirala, 3,399 tons, Captain W. Moxon, sailed on Monday for Rangoon via Malabar Coast ports and Colombo, with a general and the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Rikard Nordraak:—The s.s. Rikard Nordraak, 698 tons, Captain H. Hunn, will sail to-day for Bangkok, via Colombo, Penang and Singapore with a general cargo on board.

Monday, 28th Feb. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Warley Pickering	Baag	W. & A. G. & Co
B. Medowsley	Carrick	T. M. & Co
C. & E. Millpool	Thomas	F. F. Campbell. & Co
D. & E. Lady Charlotta	Smith	K. N. & Co
F Blackheath	Scott	T. M. & C
G. Kaveri		B. S. N. Co
K. Tasan Maru	Nakano	N. Y. Kaisha
M. Bahrein	Bouvet	T. M. & Co
O. Blackpeargate	Willis	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Horatius	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Forfar	Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Jehangir	Lswis	T. M. & Co
5 Kowarie	Wilson	T. M. & Co
6 Totomi Maru	Tavaka	N. Y. Kaisha
7 Java Maru	Fuchigami	O. S. Kaisha
8 Strasthern	McKenzie	W. & A. G. &Co
10 & 11 Okhla	Price	T. M. & Co
12 & 13 Pandit	Crebby	T. M. & Co
15 Zavani	Ockerti	H. S. Shoosrit
16 Rikard Nordraak	Hun	F. F. Campbell &Co

HARBOUR WALL

Linga	Cutbush	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Azamasan Maru	Kikachi	N. Y. Kaisha
3 Castalia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Colaba	Goss	M. M. & Co
5 Nagoya	Garwood	P. & O. Co
6 Circasia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Kirkwood	Harrison	
Lady McCallum	Robins	M. M. &Co
Onda	Holman	M. M. & Co
Orana	Archdeacon	M. M. & Co
Sardinia	Jeffery	P. & O. Co
Sir Harvey Adamson	Austin	

EXPORTS.

Feb. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 16 bales wool M. Jafferbhoy, 204 bales wool J. M. Dama, 181 bales wool D. Koondanmall, 54 bales wool M. Ramjidas, 84 bales wool David Sassoon & Co., 2 bales wool E. Dossa & Co. 23 cases wolfram ore Cox's Shipping Agency, 90 bales wool E. D. Sassoon & Co., 50 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Circassia (7) 87 bales cowhides Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia (s) 197 bundles shooks S. S. Miranda, 45 bundles hoofs S. S. Miranda, 16 casks headstoves S. S. Miranda.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia (s) 118 bales cotton yarn Morarji Goculdass & Co., 7 cases cotton yarn Morarji Goculdass & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 14 bales raw silk Cox's Shipping Agency, 100 cwt. mustard seed John Fachiri & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia (s) 54 bales wool H. S. Janmahomed, 500 bales cotton Drivadker & Co., 42 bales wool E. Mahomad & Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia (s) 401 cwt. ajwan seed Volkart Bros, 400 cwt. mustard seed Volkart Bros, 992 cwt. rapeseed John Fachiri, 990 cwt. mustard seed John Fachiri, 12,225 cwt. gingily seed John Fachiri.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Medomsby (s) 350 bales cotton F. F. Campbell & Co., 200 bales cotton fly K. Visram & Co., 300 bales cotton fly C. Peraj & Co., 95 bales cotton waste C. Peraj & Co., 25 bales cotton yarn F. F. Campbell & Co., 1,000 cwt. myrabollams D. Veljee, 150 bales cotton Gaddum & Co., 68 bales wool S. Maherbux, 110 bales cotton weaving hardwaste D. Mahadavir & Co., 200 bales cottonfly K. Visram & Co., 2,867 cwt. myrabollams P. Mathuradas & Co., 75 cwt. kismiss F. F. Campbell & Co.

Horatius (s) 211 bales oily cotton P. Haridas, 100 bales cottonfly M. Amersey & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Black Friargate (s) 4,000 cwt. groundnut, M. B. Kaisha, 2,000 cwt. castor seed M. B. Kaisha, 12,006 gingily seed E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sardinia (s) 35 casks goat skins E. N. Stein, 74 casks goat skins Nizamuddin & Co., 12 bales bales sheep skins M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 69 bales goat and sheep skins W. A. Graham & Co., 12 bales goat and sheep skins H. E. Goolmahomed, 33 bales goat and sheep skins A. E. Sewji, 3 bales cowhides E. Sewji, 28 bales cowhides V. Esmail & Co., 11 bales cowhides A. Cassam, 7 bales cowhides H. E. Goolmahomed, 12 bales woollen carpets Kalyandas Bros, 85 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J. David & Co., 500 cwt. kismiss R. Damji & Co., 1 bale cowhides A. Abdoola & Co., 59 bales cowhides W. A. Graham & Co., 129 bales cowhides Chambers & Co., 21 bales buffalo hides Chambers & Co., 300 bales hemp J. N. Kapadia, 18 Hhds. Indian chutney N. K. Jassawala, 9 cwt. chillies N. K. Jassawala, 5 casks Indian chutney N. K. Jassawala, 71 cwt. pepper G. Suchidina & Co., 5 bales calf skins M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 7 bales cowhides M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 21 bales goat and sheep skins M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 13 bales goat and sheep skins Abba & E. H. Mahomed, 23 bales cowhides Abba and E. H. Mahomed, 3 bales cowhides R. M. Kooka, 8 bales goat skins R. M. Kooka, 19 bales goat skins H. A. Omer & Son, 2 bales cowhides H. A. Omer & Son.

FOR PHILEDELPHIA.

Sardinia (s) 75 bales goat skins C. J. Mathews & Co.

FOR HULL.

Warby Pickering (s) 2,000 cwt. cotton seed Volkart Bros, 8,004 cwt. castor seed R. Purshotum, 1,000 cotton seed A. Khimji.

Forfar (s) 2,000 cwt. castor seed S. Nagindas, 19,020 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Rhenania (s) 230 bales cotton Volkart Bros., 300 bales cottonfly K. Devchand & Co., 4 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Arzumasun Maru (s) 200 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co.

Tosan Maru (s) 500 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 400 bales cotton H. Surajmal, 400 bales cotton Y. K. Kevaisha, 200 bales cotton C. Bomanji & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Tosan Maru (s) 1,200 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 500 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Tosan Maru (s) 1,800 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Totonci Maru (s) 6 cwt. coffee C. M. Bhesania & Co., 3 cwt. cardamoms C. M. Bhesania & Co., 18 cwt. kismiss C. M. Bhesania & Co., 4 cwt. walnuts C. M. Bhesania & Co., 4 cwt. almond seed C. M. Bhesania & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nagoya (s) 106 tons steel hoops David Sassoon & Co., 600 bales cotton twist C. Ebrahim & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nagoya (s) 250 bales cotton K. Devchand & Co., 600 bales cotton twist C. Ebraham & Co.

FOR YOKAHCHI.

Java Maru (s) 1,054 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Java Maru (s) 175 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Totonic Maru (s) 600 bales cotton H. Meghji & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Totonic Maru (s) 275 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha, 688 cwt. myrabollams N. Damji.

FOR OSAKA.

Totonic Maru (s) 300 bales cotton Bruel & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Jehangir from Mauritius Agents, T. Morrison & Co.—53,058 bags sugar, 18 casks 10 drums rum, 4 cases cotton goods, 100 bundles mats, 849 bags flour.

S. S. Orna from Cochin Agents, M. M. & Co.—50 bags cocoanuts, 91 bags coffee, 117 bundles canes, 82 bags pepper, 23 bags hides, 233 bundles timber, 29 bundles turmuric, 50 bags 1,369 bundles tamarind, 337 cases tea, 288 jottas coir yarn, 125 coils 121 jottas coir rope.

S. S. Onda from Rangoon Agents, M. M. & Co.—23,666 bundles 67,340 pieces teak wood, 736 pieces timber-wood other than teak, 2 cases cherroots, 4 cases cigars, 19 bundles old gunnies, 17 bundles tarpaulin, 4 casks caustic soda 100 bags orpiments, 5 bales cotton shawl, 1 bale half cotton shawl, 4 cases woollens, 10 cases 10 bundles 5 bales piece goods.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION AT BARODA.

REPORT OF SUBSTANTIAL WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Feb. 27.

The prize distribution ceremony of the St. John Ambulance Association, Baroda Section, was held here this evening under the presidentship of the Dewan. Dr. Meyer, the Honorary Secretary of the Section, in his report said that since the Ladies' branch was formed, it has sent to Bombay for despatch to the front:—4 complete 10-bed units for Indian soldiers, 1 complete 10-bed unit for Britsh soldiers, 2 hospital-requisite units, 33 furnished kit bags and over 2,000 other garments, 7 cases of books and magazines and large quantities of betel nuts, spices, bidies, cigarettes and cigars. Over Rs. 10,000 have been collected of which Rs. 2,000 were sent in donation to the headquarters fund and Rs. 700 to BBombay in December last to supply several requisites for 200 beds for the Mesopotamian hospitals. Nearly Rs. 3,000 have been spent in materials etc.

The Dewan in the course of his speech after distributing the certificates and prizes said: "The branch was started 14 years ago and during the last two years has successfully trained 326 persons of whom 49 are ladies. When the war broke out a Ladies' Branch of the Association was formed under the patronage of Shrimati Padmavatibai Saheba and other princesses, her Highness Maharani Saheba having taken up the presidentship of the section after her return from Europe."

Both the Secretary and the Dewan made special reference to the services of Dr. Dhanjibhoy M. Mehta and Miss Impey, the honorary organising secretary of the Ladies' Section.

COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE IS THE REAL REMEDY—ALSO FOR NASAL AND THROAT CATARRH.

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is not a mere cough reliever but a genuine specific which strengthens and restores every organ of breathing. It is so quick, so sure, so thorough that it won the Grand Prix and Gold Medal (the highest possible awards) at the International Health Exhibition, held in Paris in the year 1910. Thus science attests the reliability of Veno's Lightning Cough Cure as a remedy for bronchial troubles.

Coughs and colds disappear as by magic when Veno's is used; influenza is cured by it in the early stages, thus avoiding danger of complications; even catarrh yields to this incomparable remedy. The reason is that Veno's tones and strengthens all the breathing organs, restores their natural action and enables them to throw off their complaint easily and quickly. There is nothing in medicine more perfectly reliable than Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. That is the explanation of the immense popularity of Veno's in all parts of the Empire. Sales are counted in millions of packages annually. You can trust Veno's in the treatment of coughs and colds, bronchitis, lung troubles, influenza, sore throat, weak chest, nasal catarrh, children's coughs, blood spitting, and bad breathing.

Sold at As. 12 and Rs. 1-8 by Chemists and Bazaars throughout India. Packed in tablet for convenience in use. 3

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 28.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
Feb.	7.51	
Feb.-Mar.	7.54	
Mar.-Apl.	7.54	
Apl.-May.	7.52	
May-June.	7.51	
June-July.	7.49	
July-Aug.	7.47	+3
Aug.-Sept.	7.41	
Sept.-Oct.	7.33	
Oct.-Nov.	7.29	
Nov.-Dec.	7.27	
Dec.-Jan.	7.25	
Jan.-Feb.	7.23	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 28.

This mornings market opened at Rs. 384/8 for M. G. Good Broach and gradually declined to Rs. 283/8.

No business of any importance has been reported.

At Colaba market opened a shade lower at Rs. 293 4. Though things are quiet the feeling is rather bearish.

Ready cotton is in moderate demand.

We quote:—

F. G. Bengal 213.
Fine Akola 256.
Good Broach 283.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	286		284½	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals		222/3	..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Bengals	227	215	..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	218	..	..	,,
M G. Khandesh	239	227	..	,,
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	273	..	..	,,
M.G. Nanpoor	278	..	..	,,
M.G. Akola Khgm.. ..	257/8	..	..	,,
,, ,, ...	262	..	..	May 1916
H.G. Dhamangaum Pulgam ..		..	..	,,
M.G. Broach	282	..	..	Mar. 1916
H.G. Westerns	..	..	279	A/May ,,
M.G. ,, ...	..	..	280	,,
H.G. Miraj	..	..	313	,,
M.G. Compta	..	..	308	,,
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	311	,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, February 28th, 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	222	..	1/25 Jan. 17
Bengals (M.G.)	237	227	215	..	Ready
	..	225	214	..	March
	..	229	217	..	May
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	217	209	..	Ready
	..	217	207	..	March
	..	223	212	..	May
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	238	226	..	March
	..	242	..	..	May
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	243	..	Ready
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	272	..	Ready
Comra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	254	246	..	Ready
Akola-Khgm	..	266	248	..	Ready & Mar.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	261	..	..	May
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	258	250	..	Ready & Mar.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	..	261	253	..	Ready & Mar
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	276	258	..	Ready & Mar.
Saurore Kampt (M.G.)	..	272	264	..	Ready & Mar.
Wardha Bighat. (M.G.)	..	270	262	..	Ready & Mar.
	..	279	276	..	Ready
Broach (M. G.)	..	281	278	..	March
	..	285	..	283	1/25 April
Mathia (M.G.)	..	238	226	..	Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	280	April/May
Sewgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	309	April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	285	April/May
,, (H.G.)	..	..	..	277	April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	307	April/May
	..	..	..	310	April/May
Miraj M. G.	..	..	..	283	1/25 April

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country Phasso AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise noted) "Saitha Terms," i.e. inclusive (1 8 annas per vale of Mercantile allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6p.m. on 26th February 1916:—

Cotton	14,105 Bales.
Wheat	1,025 cwts.
Linseed	4,149 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,553 ,,
Ginjellyseed	8,456 ,,
Poppyseed	242 ,,
Groundnuts	2,269 ,,
Castorseed	16,626 ,,
Rice	8,914 ,,
Myrabollams	2,901 ,,
Cottonseed	16,951 ,,
Mowraseed	153 ,,
Gram	610 ,,
Joowar	3,644 ,,
Maize	14 ,,
Barley	5,590 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 28th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44	8	0	6	9	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44	0	0	6	8	6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	43	8	0	6	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6	10	0	7	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6	7	0	6	13	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7	13	0	8	3	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7	15	0	8	5	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7	11	0	8	1	0
Teelseed, White 85.15	42	8	0	..	..	..
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	41	8	0	..	..	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	40	8	0	..	..	..
Teelseed, Black ..	35	8	0	..	..	..
Popyseed, White ..	7	6	0	7	14	0
Groundnuts ..	41	8	0	..	..	..
Mowrpseed ..	3	8	0	3	12	0
Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat April-May ..	6	6	0			
Linseed May	8	6	6			

What's the use of coughing when Zymole Trokeys will stop it? They are pleasing in appearance and taste, thoroughly antiseptic and contain nothing injurious. B 17

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1/8d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. March.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 15-32d.
	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 7.16d. March.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 23-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	194¼
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	141¼
Do. Shanghai	191
60 d-s. Yokohama	152¼

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-4-0
Australian Do.	25.11-0
Bombay Do.	25-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-7-0
English Dragoas	25 10-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	74-1-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 28.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day and a better inquiry for shares of small values was noticed.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares kept very firm.

In Mill shares for March delivery Davids were placed at Rs. 487½.

Fazulbhai stood unchanged at Rs. 438¾, Standards, at Rs. 1,052½, Madhavji at Rs. 1,307½, Centrals at Rs. 2,065 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,535.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 250, Indian Dyeing and Bleachings to Rs. 157½, Indore-Malwas to Rs. 280 and New Great Easterns to Rs. 193¾.

Vishnu Cotton ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 355.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares improved to Rs. 865.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares stood in demand at Rs. 230.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 120½ and Deferred at Rs. 352½.

Shivrajpoors were placed at Rs. 23¼ and Rs. 24.

Central India Mining shares were placed at Rs. 32 and later on at Rs. 31½.

Tapti Valley Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 572½ and Ahmedabad-Prantij at Rs. 657½. Central Provinces Railway shares were placed at Rs. 113.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 83 7/8.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds kept unchanged at Rs. 95 (long-dated).

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

A large business was reported to have been done in the bazar on Sunday and to-day the market opened with quotations considerably above Saturday's and a large turnover was reported. Kamarhatty, Barnagore, Delta, Budge Budge all showed an improvement and there was a fairly strong inquiry towards the close. Outside jutes the market was dull. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Burra Dhemo 10-4; Equitable 35-4, 35-8; Ghusick 13-4.

Jute:—Alliance (ord.) 363, 364; Auckland (ord.) 163, 164; Barnagore (ord.) 97, 96, 97; Belvedere (ord.) 281-8, 282-8; Belvedere (pref.) 114; Budge Budge (ord.) 398 to 401; Clive (ord.) 114, 115, 114; Dalhausie (ord.) 243, 244; Delta (ord.) 403, 400, 401; Empire (ord.) 26-4, 26-9, 26, 25-10; Empire (pref.) 110-8 111-8, s.1.; Fort Gloster (ord.) 365 to 368; Fort William (ord.) 123, 124; Gourepore (ord.) 404; Howrah (ord.) 208, 209; Kamarhatty (ord.) 331 to 333; Kanknarrah (ord.) 417, 414 to 416; Kelvin (ord.) 370 to 385, 377, 378; Lawrence (ord.) 245, 246, 243, 244; Naihati (ord.) 245; Northbrook (ord.) 24 to 24-8, 24; Reliance (ord.) 202, 203; Standard (ord.) 291, 292; Union (ord.) 365, 367, 368.

Miscellaneous:—Beechwood Estate 6½ per cent (deb.) 106; Dunbar Cotton (pref.) 45-8, 46; Titaghur Paper (ord.) 76, 77.

Government paper, 3½ per cent, was quoted at Rs. 83-8 to 83-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 83-12 to Rs. 84.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

A press communiqué says:—Under the existing arrangements in connection with the issue of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on London (deferred and immediate), a notice is issued each week, stating the result of any application made. Since September last year, no sterling drafts have been sold, and at the present time, there is a strong demand for remittances in the opposite direction, viz: from London to India. While the Government of India have no intention of withdrawing their offer of sterling drafts at the present time, it appears to be unnecessary in present circumstances to issue a notice week after week to the effect that there have been no applications. It is proposed, therefore, in future to issue notices stating the result of sales only in those weeks in which applications for remittances are made.

GOVERNMENT GRANT TO SOAP FACTORY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Feb. 28.

It is undersood that the Government of Madras has sanctioned Rs. 75,000 for enlarging the scope of the soap factory at Tanur in South Malabar where there is a Government fishery station and that toilet and other soaps of various kinds will henceforth be turned out in the factory. Mr. A. K. Menon, oil and soap expert, has also been confirmed in his appointment.

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes. C 11

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div % p.s.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	10	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk., of Simla, Ltd.	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	290
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July.	9%	61X.D.
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,510
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July	16%	1,565
Bank of India Rs.50	100	Feb.-July	6%	65X.D.
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,300
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	..	2
Central Bk. of India Rs 35	50	..	5%	19½
Central Co-op., Bk., Rs. 25	50	..	6%	
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30	100	June	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 ..	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. { O 50 / P 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	6
	100	do.	Nil.	22
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ltd	£10	March	5%	50½
Mercantile Bank .. £ 12½ A ..	25	..	8%	£22
12½ B ..	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	56½
National Bank of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	£41

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	835
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manfg..	500	Nil.	..	165
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company ..	250	..	20	730
Bombay United ..	250	..	10	465
Century	100	May-Nov.	3	207½
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	45	2,065
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	460
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	440
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	..	30	1,410
Connaught	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Coorla	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	425
Crescent	100	April.	4	105½
Carrimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	8	250
David	250	do.	20	480½
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	195
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	15	420
Empress	500	..	Nil.	100
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	435
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,180
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	240
Gold Mohur	500	..	15	460
Globe	100	..	Nil.	50 nom.
Hindustan	1,000	..	..	475
Howard & Bullough ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	40	1,390
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	95
India Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	8	157½
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	Nil.	360
Indo-China Mfg., ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	40	700
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	8	280
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	150
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	55	1,295
Kohinoor	500	May-Nov.	15	660
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,310
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April	45	1,307½
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,300
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,925
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	107½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	45	2,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct..	20	300 nom.
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	Nil.	192½
New City of Bombay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	990
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	155
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July .	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	500
Sasson Silk	500	April	Nil.	400
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150	4,900
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	12½	342½
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	20	1,055
Sun	125	May-Nov.	5	95
Swan	250	Oct.	do.	215
Swadesi	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,535
Textile	500	May-Oct.	40	1,180
Union Mill	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton { O / P	500	..	Nil.	345
	500	..	7%	610
Western India ..	1,000	..	30	370X.D.
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept.	Rs.15%	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co. .	100	Oct.-May	5	415
All-India U. Co. Rs20	100	August.	Nil.	4
Bamankua	5	..	Nil.	5
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Badham Pile	70	June ..	3	83
Baroda Tram Co., ..	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	80	..	..	3½
Bri. Burma Pat ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation	125	Jan.-Aug.	15Hyr.	865
B. Electric Sup. { P and T.Co.Ltd. { O	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	X.D 166
	£10	July.	6%	230
Bombay Ice. Mfg., ..	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct..	25	755
Bo. Land & Building ..	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam { O Navigation Co. { P	250	Mar.-Sept.	10	220
	250

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASE.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF LAW.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

BAKIR KHATIMITI *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Saldhana, Assistant Judge of Thana, who convicted the accused of falsely or knowingly charging one Aliser with the theft of a thousand rupee note, and was sentenced to four and a half years' rigorous imprisonment.

Bakir's story is that the thousand rupee note was in his possession about one o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th October last and was then stolen from his jacket-pocket in circumstances which throw suspicion upon Aliser.

Mr. Justice Batchelor observed:—

The first point taken in this appeal is a question of law which arises in this way:—The appellant has been convicted of making a false charge against one Aliser. The appellant had alleged that this Aliser had stolen a thousand rupee note from him. Aliser was convicted by the Magistrate in regard to this theft, but the conviction was set aside on appeal by the learned Sessions Judge. After setting aside the conviction, the Sessions Judge entered upon an inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining whether such proceedings as these should not be instituted against the then complainant Bakir. Ultimately the Sessions Judge ordered Bakir to be committed for trial on the charge of making a false charge of theft. In the inquiry which preceded the commitment the learned Judge took the statement of Aliser among others. Aliser has now disappeared, and his evidence could not be obtained in the Court of Sessions. Therefore the learned Assistant Judge, by whom this trial was conducted, allowed upon the record the statement which Aliser had made to the Sessions Judge in the inquiry preceding the commitment of Bakir. As Aliser is a very important witness, it is desirable to decide "in limine" whether this admission of his earlier statement is in conformity with law or not.

Mr. Binning contending for the negative, refers to section 33 of the Evidence Act under which alone the statement could be admissible ,and contends that one necessary condition laid down by section 33 is not in this case satisfied; that is to say, in this case, Mr. Binning argues that the present appellant Bakir had not the right to cross-examine Aliser in the inquiry before the Sessions Judge. Admittedly, unless Bakir had that right, Aliser's previous statement, which has gone upon the record, must be excluded. In my opinion Mr. Binning's objection is well-founded.

THE INQUIRY.

Some attempt was made to suggest that the inquiry held by the learned Sessions Judge might be attributed to section 477 of the Criminal Procedure Code, so that the preceding inquiry should be regarded as a proceeding resulting in commitment with the result that all the usual requirements which are needed in inquiries terminating in a commitment should be observed. It appears to me however, impossible to ascribe the inquiry to any section but section 476. That is the section which the learned Sessions Judge himself quotes, and that section authorizes precisely the kind of inquiry which this is.

DISCRETIONARY POWERS.

Section 477, moreover, makes no reference to any inquiry at all. If, then, the inquiry must be held to have been made under section 476, it seems to me that the appellant Bakir had no right to cross-examine the then witness Aliser. Certainly no such right is conferred by the section. Indeed the section goes so far as to say that the inquiry is merely discretionary, for it may or may not be made; in other words it was perfectly competent to the Sessions Judge to make the order which he finally did make without taking any evidence at all; and if he chose to take evidence, it appears to me that it was entirely within his discretion to say when and where that evidence should stop. I regard section 476 as giving the widest discretionary powers to the Criminal Court and as deliberately refraining from imposing any special formalities to hamper the discretion of the Court. The wisdom of that is obvious, because it is clear that grave dangers of prejudice would be incurred if the informal inquiry contemplated in section 476 were to be expanded and formalized into an investigation which would be practically a trial.

The view which I take, seems to me to receive countenance from the decision of this Court in Safurabai *v.* Abdullabhai Readymoney (11, Bombay Law Reporter, 1164) and in "re Karviroppa" A. Kulkarni (14, Bom. L. R., 587).

It may be added that the principle or reason of the thing is in favour of Mr. Binning, since the general rule undoubtedly requires that a witness should be produced if his evidence is to go on the record, and the particular exceptions allowed by section 33 are not in my opinion to be extended without very good cause.

Upon these grounds I think the appeal must be argued on the assumption that Aliser's former statement is not admissible in evidence.

We have now to consider and decide the question, whether excluding the former statement of Aliser, there is upon this record sufficient evidence to justify the conviction of the appellant Bakir.

The answer to that question has seemed to me to be of more than usual difficulty. But on the whole, though I am fully conscious of the weight due to the persuasive judgment of the learned Judge below, I am of opinion that the evidence is not such, either in quantity or quality, as would enable us safely to affirm this conviction.

On the whole, therefore, it appears to me that this conviction must be reversed, both because the direct positive evidence in its favour is too slight and fragmentary and because such corroboration as the circumstances afford is insufficient to justify the conclusion of the appellant's guilt. I would, therefore, allow the appeal, reverse the conviction and sentence and direct that the accused be acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Binning with Mr. Karbhari, appeared for the appellant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUIT ON A PRO-NOTE.

DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

BHAGWANDAS GOKULDAS GANDHY *v.* HAJI AHMED HAJEE HASSAM DADA.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff (who carries on business of commission agency in Bombay) against the defendant, a landlord and money-lender to receive a sum of Rs. 3,000 with interest, from him, alleged to have been advanced by the plaintiff's brother to him and in respect of which a promissory note was passed by the defendant to the plaintiff's deceased brother Shambhuprasad. It was alleged by the plaintiff that on 26th April, 1913, the plaintiff's brother Shambhuprasad advanced Rs. 3,000 to the defendant out of the joint family estate. A promissory note was passed by the defendant in the name of the said Shambhuprasad. As the defendant denied all liability in respect of the pro-note the present suit was filed by the plaintiff.

The circumstances under which the note was alleged to have been passed by the defendant and the evidence of Mr. Surajmal for the plaintiff, were fully set forth in our issue of yesterday.

When the suit was called on before his Lordship on Monday, Mr. Bahadurji (for the defendant) stated:—I understand the suit is settled. It is to be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Mirza (for the plaintiff) submitted that that was so. The plaintiff had decided to withdraw the suit.

His Lordship observed that it was an extremely wise step to take and ordered that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Mirza, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Davar and Mr. Bahadurji, appeared for the defendant.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Manukhlal, Hiralal Mehta and Co.

Attorneys for the defendant:—Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinsha and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 29TH OF FEBRUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1282-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, & ors, v. Dhanjibhoy Bomanji Petit, Mulla & M.

322-15.—Mulji & Tha, Dwarkadas Gangadas, v. Nawabzada Ahmed Khan Abdul Kadar Khan, & anr.

811-15.—Little & Co, Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co, a firm, v. Poonamchand Dulchand, a firm.

1331-15.—M B Chothia, Somnaji Nathaji, a firm, v. Nathaji Hemaji, & ors.

14-16.—Daphtary F & D, Leherchand Ujamchand, v. Kaikhusroo Nasserwanji Lam, Ardesir H D & Co.

15-16.—Bhai K & Gir, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Waman Baji Kulkarini, & ors.

24-16.—Patell & Ezekiel, Mana Gowaji, v. Bai Gangabai, widow, & ors, Nanu H & Co, Motichand & D.

27-16.—Patell & Ezekiel, Oomer Haji Soomar, v. Mankinbai, widow, & ors.

28-16.—Little & Co, Messrs Ralli Bros., a firm, v. Harilal Mohandas Tezinback, & ors.

64-16.—Pandia & Co, Vithaldas Jinabhai, v. Panbai, widow, & ors.

70-16.—Motichand & D, Vassanji Hunsraj, a firm, v. Chunilal Hirachand.

84-16.—Gamanlal H Dalal, Messrs R Hatutubhoy & Co, a firm, v. Messrs Jamasji & Manecksji, a firm, Ardesir H D & Co.

90-16.—Ardesir H D & Co, The Central Bank of India, Ltd, v. Bomanji K. Bomanji.

129-16.—Dastur & Co, H J Hormasji & Sons, a firm, v. Allibhoy Yarbhai.

130-16.—Raghavaya N & Co, Anant Shivram Desai, v. Narsey Virji.

143-16.—Ardesir H D & Co, Messrs Ardesir Hormusji Diashan & Co, a firm, v. Dewji Khetsi, Shroff D & D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

451-15.—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Gulamali Mulla Abdulallee, Payne and Co, Part Heard.

Testamentary Suits.

11-15.—Mehta D & L, Mahadeo Anna Kunte, v. Yeshwant Anna Kunte, & anr, Daph F & D.

19-15.—Mehta D & L, Mahadeo Anna Kunte, v. Yeshwant Anna Kunte, & anr, Daph F & D.

Commercial Cause.

1404-15.—Payne & Co, The Standard Bank, Ltd, Raghowji Purshotam, Edg G W & Co, Ty D & Co, Moti & D, Hiralal & Co, Madh & Co.

Long Causes.

1510-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Mohanlal Monji Vora, v. Jethmal Narrandas, Edg G W & Co.

978-15.—Malvi H M & R, Rai Bahadur Hookamchand Sarupchand, v. Ramdhandas Ramratan, Mer K & Co.

767-15.—Motichand & D, Dhanji Rugnath Mody, & ors, v. Benkorebai, & ors Madh K & C, Edg G W & Co.

554-15.—Ard H & Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, v. The Poona Cotton & Silk Mafg Co, Ld, in Liqn, & ors, Payne & Co, Bh K & G.

1219-15—Malvi H M & R, Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Omkarji, v. F C Rustomji, & anr, Mer K & Co.

571-15.—Captain & V, Prurde Saone & Co, a firm, v. Motilal Chunilal alias Keshavram Gangadhar alias, C H & Co, Malvi H M & R.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

310-15.—Little and Co, Aboobucker Abdu Rahim & Co, a firm, Ramchander Luchminarayena, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

1254.14.—Nadersha & D, Tulsidas Jethabhoy, v. Ambaji Gangaram, & anr, Shroff D & D.

672-15.—Payne and Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powalla, & anr, v. Jamsetji Cursetji Powalla & ors, Daphtary F & D.

1353-15.—Payne and Co, Karmally Abdulla, v. Hussonally Jivabhai, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

340-15.—Amin and D, Dwarkadas Gokaldas, Latif bin Shaik Mahomed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, and anr, Payne & Co.

618-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Shaik Abdul Latiff bin Shaik Mahomed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, and anr, Payne and Co.

560-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Haji Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed, v. Anandrao Narayen Rege.

633-14.—D J Mantri, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jilloobai, widow, and ors, Captain and V, D J Mantri.

13-15.—Judah & Solomon, Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang, v. Tyaballi Cumroodin, Patell and Ez.

814-15.—Dastur and Co, (For a pauper), Ramaya Babaya, v. Vithoba Krishnaji Kasoola, & ors, Judah & S.

527-14.—Vachha and Co, Mathuradas Govindji, v. Purshotam Harjiwan, Mulji & Tha.

441-15.—Payne and Co, Bai Banubai, v. Erachsha Dinsha Cooper, Merwanji K & Co.

467-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Talakchand Mansukhbhai, a firm, v. Bhagwandas Gangaram, a firm, Ardeshir H D & C, For Posponement.

810-14.—Dik Dh & P, Manibai, widow, v. Premcoovervaku alias Temubai, widow, & ors, Ragh N & Co.

825-13.—Mulla & M, Chandru Lillani, a firm, & anr, v. Devidas Foolchand & Co a firm, Jeh S M & H.

112-15.—Edg G W & Co, Sakinabai, v. Ardeshir M Madon, & ors, Matu J & M, Payne & Co.

131-14.—Payne & Co, Cassamally Jairajbhai Peerbhai, & anr, v. Ardeshir M Madon, & ors, Matu, J & M, Edg G W & Co, S M B & Co.

536-14.—Edg G W & Co, Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai, a firm, v. The Bombay Steam Navign Co, Ld, Little & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

1396-14.—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank, Ltd, v. Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J & M, Part Heard.

49-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, v. Vithaldas Mohanji and anr, Rustomji & G.

454-14.—S A Tyabjee, Balkrishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr, v. Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre & ors, D J Mantri, Judah and S, In person.

1175-15.—Payne and Co, Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail, Kt, v. J Sanders Slater, Tyabji D and Co.

373-12.—Bhaishanker K & G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Purshotam Jivandas, Payne and Co.

1491-14.—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Prangovind Shivprasad & ors, Bhaishanker K & G.

256-13.—Khanderao L & M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai & ors, v. Purshotam Raghunath, & ors, Dikshit D and P.

83-15.—Mirza M & M, Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal, v. Dhulla Kuppa, & anr, Mehta D & L.

188-13.—Dhanjishaw & B, Mathurdas Topan, v. Prahladji Sewakram, & ors, Edg G W & Co, Daph F & D.

1513-14.—Edgelow G W & Co, Ranchoddas Purshotam Morarji, v. Bai Manibai, widow, & ors, Bhimji & Co.

852-15.—Little & Co, Haji Yoosuf Haji Esmail Sobhani, v. Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla, Mehta D & L.

939-15.—N C Dalal, Oodhomji Ramji, v. Raghunath Babaji Jaoke, Smetham B & Co, For Postponment.

959-15.—Amin & Desai, Haridas Kalidas, v. Raghunath Babaji Jaoke, Smetham B & Co, For Postponment.

1357-14.—J A Valles, Ramprasad Laxmishanker Oza, v. Pascoal Salvadar Nunis, Mulla & M.

S C CT 732-26191-14.—Jehangir M & S, Behramji Hirjibhoy Warden and ors, v. Bai Samaratbai, widow, Khanderao L & M.

145-15.—Khanderao L & M, Bai Samaratbai, widow, v. Kaikhushru Behramji Mehta and ors, Jehangir M & Somji.

1267-14.—Kharas & Co, Mahomed Hoosein bin Abdul Gani Aswaree and ors, v. Gulam Mohidin bin Abdul Razak GBeig and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.

821-13.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Abdul Kadar Abdulla Haji Dawood and ors, v. Hormasji Nusserwanji Vakil and ors, Payne and Co.

1070-15.—Nadirshaw & D, Dewoobai, v. Keshowrao Raghoji Lote, Smetham B and Co.

359-15.—Little & Co, Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail and Co, a firm, v. Govindji Bhanji, Wadia G and Co.

698-15.—Madhowji K & Co, Multanchand Basdevdas, a firm, v. Rambillas Suganchand, a firm, Raghavaya N & Co.

368-15.—Daph F & D, Karsondas Dharamsey, v. Purshotam Vishram Mowjee, Ragh K & Co.

22-16.—G B Pandya, Salebhoy Mahomedally, a firm, v. Gulam Hoosein Cassumji, N C Dalal.

934-15.—Mulla & M, Pestonji Dhanjibhoy Patell, v. Cooverbai, widow, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

756-15.—Edg G W & Co, Messrs Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co, a firm, v. Hussanally Suhlemanji, Payne & Co.

Before the Prothonotary in his Office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P P No. 7-15.—In Person, Radhabai, v. Ramchandra Bhimaji, & anr, D J Mantri.

P P No. 19-15.—In Person, Santiago Farrao, v. Inas Farro, & anr, Daphtary Daphtary F & D.

P P No. 1-16.—In Person Vichardas Guru Jagennathdas, v. Keshowji Nathoo Sailor, & anr, Captain & V.

P P No. 3-16.—In Person, Tookaram Raghoo Bhoir v. Sonabai, widow.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF STAMPS BY OFFICE PEONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged Tulsi and Sukhdeo, peons in the employ of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, with the theft as servants of eight rupee-stamps. It appeared from the evidence that the accused were given Rs. 20 to purchase stamps with, to be affixed to telegraph messages. They however bought only twelve rupee-stamps and affixed them, together with eight other stamps they had on them, to the telegrams, and pocketed the balance of the amount. It was subsequently found that the accused had stolen the eight perforated stamps from their master's office. They pleaded guilty and were sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 each.

INTER-SECTION MARRIAGE IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

Mr. Bhabasankar Banerjea, the only son of the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, was married last night to the only daughter of late Mr. D. L. Roy. This was an intersection marriage, the bride and the bridegroom belonging to different sections of the Bengalee Brahmin community. The ceremony was performed in orthodox Hindu style.

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16th *December*, 1914.

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I feel I must write and say what Woodward's Gripe Water has been worth to me. I am a mother of four children, my oldest 13, my youngest now 3 months, and he is a happy, bonny boy. I was advised to use it for my first baby as she was a poor sickly child and before she took one bottle you could see her grow. Everyone now speaks of my baby as a fine boy. He had little convulsions when a fortnight old and I gave him a few drops of Gripe Water and he has had no attack since, and all four of my children have cut their teeth without any trouble, so I would strongly advise every mother to use Woodward's Gripe Water as it saves sleepless nights and doctors' bills.

I am, yours truly, Mrs. J. BARTLETT.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, March 1.

Address by the Hon. Mr. Munmohandas Ramji on "Indian Banking," at Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics (Whiteaway Laidlaw Building), 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 3.

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society: Dr. J. J. Modi's paper on "Dr. Spooner's Recent Archaeological Excavations at Pataliputra," 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m., 10 p.m., The Cinema Ballet "Excelsior."

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C. Commanding,

February, 29.

Fort.—Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Khaki shirts, regimental saddles and swords.

Santa Cruz.—Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts at 7 a.m.

Parades.—The Squadron A.B.C. and D Troops will parade at Santa Cruz to-day Tuesday 29th inst. at 7 a.m. Rendezvous Jackal Club Flats (All members will attend). Dress.—Drill Order with arms, khaki shirts. Members residing in the Fort will send their horses out over night to the Standing Camp, and leave by the 6-20 a.m. train from Church Gate to-day Tuesday.

A and B Troops will parade on Thursday 2nd March at 7-15 a.m. Rendezvous Church Gate Station. (All members will attend). Dress.—Drill Order with arms, khaki shirts.

Santa Cruz.—Class for N. C. Officers.—Class for N. C. Officers on Wednesday the 1st March. Rendezvous Camp Riding School 7 a.m.

A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Fenning-ton, V.D., Commanding.

February, 28.

No. 76. DUTIES.—

Duties for the week commencing February 27th 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergeant W. A. Niven.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.

No. 77. PARADES.—

Nos. 1 and 2 COMPANIES, Bombay.

Wednesday 1st proximo at 7 a.m. 6in. B.L.C. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

Sunday 5th proximo at 8 a.m. 6in. B.L.C. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

No. 3 COMPANY, Kirkee.

Practice.—Practice will take place on March 19th 1916. All members must attend this practice unless a medical certificate is furnished to the Officer Commanding, No. 3 Company Bombay Volunteer Artillery. Members are therefore requested to attend the following parades:—

Battery Drill.—Sundays at 11 a.m. and Fridays at 4-45 p.m. at Factory Gate.

Gun Drill:—Wednesdays at 8 a.m. at Factory Gate.

LEAVE.—

Any member who intends going on leave must also make an application to the Officer Commanding Company.

No. 79. STRENGTH.—

The undermentioned are borne on the strength of the Corps as Supernumerary to the Establishment, having been granted Commission in the India Army Reserve of Officers, vide Appx. III, para 16, A. R. I. Volume II:—

Gunner C. B. Preeca.

Sapper L. Breslawer.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut.,

Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Feb. 29.

33. Clothing.—No clothing, or equipment will be issued from Quarter-Master's Stores during March.

38. Proficiency Examination.—Proficiency Candidates will parade on the Maidan in front of the Bombay Gymkhana, at 7-15 a.m. Thursday, March 2nd. Dress.—Drill Order.

"B", "G", "J" Companies will parade under Coy. arrangements at the same time and place.

The written portion of the Proficiency Examination will be held at 6.15 p.m. on Thursday, March 2nd, at the Cathedral High School, Fort.

Proficiency Candidates will parade as usual for drill instruction, on Wednesday, March 1st at 7-15 a.m.

44. Meeting.—There will be a meeting of all Officers Commanding Coys. and Cr. Sergts. at Headquarters to-day Tuesday the 29th instant, at 6.30 p.m. All are requested to attend.

MONDAYS.

1. Parades for the period ending 7th March.

"F" Coy. parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order, khaki with helmets. All members must attend.

"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"G" Coy. Signalling Class, at 7-15 a.m. on the Bandstand Cooperage.

TUESDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 7.15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m., at the Gymkhana.

"G" Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m at the Gymkhana, 3 men from Sections 1, 2 and 3 to be detailed and must attend.

"D" Coy. at Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill order, helmets, rifles, etc.

"G" Coy. Recruits at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.

"G" Coy. at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana. Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evening.

"C" Coy. will parade at Headquarters at 6 p.m. sharp. All members are expected to attend.

"J" Coy.—Coy. parade of all Sections at 6-15 p.m. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue (N. E. Corner of Oval). Dress.—Drill order, (belts). The band will parade with rifles and fall in with No. 1 Section.

WEDNESDAYS.

"C", "D", "E" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.

Signallers of all Companies will parade on the Cooperage for instruction under the Brigade Signalling Officer at 7-15 a.m. until further orders. Proficiency Candidates will parade at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Mufti with rifles and side arms.

"E" (Cyclist) Coy. will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. once a week until further notice.

THURSDAYS.

"D" Coy. at 6.15 p.m. at the Telegraph Quarters. Dress.—Drill order, helmets, rifles etc.

"B" and "G" Coys. will parade as strong as possible, at 7-15 a.m. on the Maidan in front of the Gymkhana. The parade may possibly last for 2 hours as the Coys. are required in connection with the examination of candidates for Proficiency certificates.

"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

"J" Coy.—Coy. parade Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Sections will parade as strong as possible under the Sergt. at 7-15 a.m. on the Maidan in front of the Bombay Gymkhana.

FRIDAYS.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.

"G" and "E" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters, at 7.15 a.m.

"B" Coy. parade at 7 a.m. Coy. drill at Headquarters.

"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"G" Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 7.15 a.m. at the Gymkhana 3 men from Sections Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to be detailed and must attend.

"J" Coy. parade No. 3 Section at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill order, shorts.

SATURDAYS

"G" Coy. Signalling Class at 7.15 a.m. on the Bandstand Cooperage.

"A" Coy. Signallers will parade at a time and place to be announced departmentally.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 o'clock.

March.—L'Entente Cordiale	Allier
Overture.—Stradella	Flotow
Valse.—Night of Gladness	Ancliffe
Selection.—The Duchess of Dantzic	Coryll
Serenade.—La Paloma	Yradier
Melodies from The Passing Show of 1914	Finck.
Two Step.—Puppchen	Gilbert

BAND AT PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA

By kind permission of the Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this evening, commencing at six o'clock.

CONCERT IN AID OF WAR FUND.

Under the auspices of the Catholic Ladies' Association a concert in aid of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund will be held on Saturday the 4th March at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Instituto Luso-Indiano."

THE IDEAL SEMINARY.

About 30 boys of the Ideal Seminary Free Night School, Gamdevi, were taken on an excursion to the Kanary Caves on Sunday. Half of the expenses for the excursion were given by Mr. P. V. Mhatre.

Y. M. C. A. OPEN ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The entries for the above sports will close this evening at 2 p.m. Already a good number of entries have been received for the different events, including competitors from Igatpuri and Poona Districts. Prizes to the value of Rs. 500 are being given at this meeting.

REPORTED THEFT.

Kaderbhoy Babaji, cloth merchant, residing on the first floor of a house in Pakmodia Street, reports that his shop on the ground floor was broken into some time on Sunday night and pieces of silk of the value of Rs. 810 stolen.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were seven attacks and eight deaths from plague in Bombay on Sunday, the former being reported from Northern Fort (1), Chukla (2), Mazagon (3), Worli (1) and the latter from Northern Fort (1), Mandvi (1), Chukla (1), Mazagon (1), and Maratha Hospital (4). There were 16 attacks and six deaths from small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 91 against 62 on the corresponding day of 1915 and 94 on that of 1914.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the above League, a class for ladies where instructions on ante-natal duties will be given, will be open in Haji Kasam's Wadi, French Bridge at Mr. Atmaram Sitaram Wagh's place every Wednesday from the 1st March 1916 from 4 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) The class will be conducted by Dr. Miss Kashibai Navrange. No fees will be charged.

A CASE OF SUICIDE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on view of the body of Hormusji Ardeshir Mistry, a Parsi, aged about 34, residing with his brother at Grant Road. The evidence was to the effect that the deceased returned home about 9 p.m. on Sunday, when nothing unusual was noticed. He took off his coat and went into his bedroom, and shortly after a thud was heard. His brother went into his room, when he found him lying on the floor. Dr. Kapadia was sent for but the deceased died before medical assistance could be rendered. An empty bottle of hydrocyanic acid was found lying near his bed. The deceased's mouth smelt of acid. He was in the employ of the Bombay Improvement Trust. Further enquiry was adjourned.

THE XIII HOURS' ADORATION AT BYCULLA.

The XIII hours' Adoration at the Church of Our Lady of Glory, Byculla, this year was celebrated on Sunday last. The Blessed Sacrament was exposed at the Solemn High Mass at 7 o'clock, the visits commencing after the last Mass at 10 o'clock. The evening service was conducted by His Grace the Archbishop—Bishop of Damaun assisted by a large number of the clergy of both the jurisdictions. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Glaciano F. Pais, Principal of the Goan Union High School. The decorations of the High Altar and the grounds of the Church were in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion. The special feature this year was the presence of Sodalities and Confraternities from the Dabul and Cavel parishes, besides the Sodality of the Medical Students. There was a large attendance of the Catholics from all parts of the city. The service terminated at about 8 o'clock with three Benedictions, two outside and one inside the church. The illuminations were exceptionally grand this year, the compound being lit up with gas lights and the school and Church buildings and the whole route of the procession with Ratnagar lights.

The following is a list of passenger by the P. & O. steamer S. S. Khyber sailing to-day for Marseilles and London.—

Mr. J Cypriano, Sir John Hewett, Mr. A M Mair, Lord Cecil Manners, Mr F T Marley, Mr E P Stocker, Mr F Templeman, Mr C F Trimm, Mr and Mrs Whalley, Mr Woolf, Mr. R. Wright, Mr A E Mohring, Mr J D Smith, Mr A Bee, Mr H A Hatch, Mr. E Mansfield, Mrs E A Thomas, Mrs Ford and Mr. W. Sheldon.

PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF NAVAL FUND.

A large audience assembled at the Princess Mary Gymkhana yesterday evening at a delightful entertainment organised by Mrs. Millard in aid of the Naval Fund, which must have benefited materially, in addition to affording much pleasure to the many who were present. The programme was divided into two parts: the first was comprised of seven musical items and recitations rendered by a number of talented children, members of well-known families of the Parsi community: and the second part, an operetta in three acts entitled "Briar Rose," performed by girl pupils of the John Connon Schools. This charming little piece was given very successfully a few months ago in the hall of the Young Women's Christian Association in aid of the same worthy object, and though it suffered somewhat last evening owing to want of stage-room when the full strength of the company took the boards, the three acts were performed most capably, the solos and chorus giving evidence of the careful training and rehearsing the performers had received. "Briar Rose" is a dramatic version of the familiar fairy tale, the Sleeping Beauty and the various stirring episodes covering a space of one hundred and fifteen years, compressed into about an hour, were followed with great interest and attention by the audience.

The entertainment opened with a pianoforte solo executed with great confidence by Miss Perin F. Powwalla, a little lady who did not appear to be more than seven or eight years of age, and the touch and execution she has acquired at this early stage, certainly promises well for a coming artiste of great ability. Miss Lulu Talyarkhan, another short-frocked prodigy gave a very humourous and effective little ditty descriptive of the fate in store for the Kaiser, and Miss Dinoo F. Dalal obliged with a nicely executed solo on the mandoline which was much appreciated. "Still so gently o'er me Stealing" found a pretty little pair of exponents as a piano duo, in Miss Sahara P. Kanga and Master Maneck P. Kanga, who gave a very correct and sympathetic rendering of the popular operatic aria, Master Zimmy R. Talyarkhan, a sturdy young budding reciter of about four summers, promised to give "Perseverance," but after taking up his position and meeting the expectant gaze of a sea of faces fixed upon him over the footlights, he made a smart right turn and bolted off the stage. And nothing would induce the determined little man to return. Master Russi F. Talyarkhan brought the first part to a close, with a spirited rendering of "Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue," supported by a juvenile chorus. Master Talyarkhan has a nice, strong voice and his capable effort was so well appreciated, he received a vociferous encore, which was kindly responded to. The National Anthem brought the successful entertainment to a close.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Narayan Bachoo, a labourer, residing at Matunga. It appeared from the evidence that on Saturday shunting operations were going on at Sewree, when the deceased was seen entering the railway yard through the wire fencing. A gateman in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust, who was on duty at the gate, called out to the deceased not to cross the lines. The latter, however paid no heed to this and attempted to cross the lines, with the result that his foot was caught in the points, and before he could free himself he was knocked down by a train that was backed. Both his legs were crushed, three waggons passing over him, and he was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries. The jury returned a verdict of death from shock following severe injuries received whilst the deceased was crossing the line as a trespasser upon the railway at Sewree.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

The following are the names of the successful candidates presented for the Theoretical Examinations held in December 1915 by S. Leonards School of Music (Miss Schmuck's School centre.)

HIGHER EXAMINATIONS. TEACHER'S DIPLOMAS.

Art of Teaching.—
Lizzie Benjamin 83 (Associate)
Rudiments.—
Kathleen O'Shea 88 (Associate)
Irene Gawthorne 88 (Certificate)
Regina Morgenstern 84
Jerebai M. Kothari 69 (Certificate)
Winifred Wolfe 62 (Certificate)
Daisy Wolfe 69 (Certificate)

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

Intermediate Division.—
Khorsed Dadiba Billimoria 88 (Honours)
Homai Rustomji Davar 100 (Honours)
Putli Eranji Patel 76 (Pass)
Junior Division.—
Homai Rustomji Davar 10 (Honours)
Homai J. Doctor 92 (Honours.)
Preparatory Division.—
Freny K. Lalla 97
Naju P. Chinoy 95.
Hilla J. D. Davar 89.

MR. JAMES' NEW POST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

It will be remembered that the Government communiqué about Mr. James merely stated that he was transferred from his post of Principal of the Presidency College without mentioning the position to which he was transferred. It now appears that he has been appointed Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, but at the same time he is under suspension in his new office under Government orders. Mr. James tenders resignation of his seat on the Syndicate and the Board of Studies of the Calcutta University, though not on the Senate. The Syndicate however has not yet accepted the resignation and postponed the consideration of the matter.

The Syndicate at Saturday's meeting adopted a resolution framed at a meeting of the Principals of Colleges condemning the declaration of strikes by students.

The consideration of Mr. James' report to the Syndicate of the expulsion of students was deferred owing to a doubt about the competency of orders passed in the case of the student rusticated for a year.

RACING AT MAHALUXMI.

ENTRIES FOR 11TH EXTRA MEETING.

Entries closed at 4 p.m., yesterday:

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala's b e g Le Soleil, aged.
Mr. J. Merven's b e g Dersingham, 6 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Hoppner, aged.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollescone, 6 years.
Mr. Heath's ch e h Orloff, 5 years.
Mr. Gold's ch aus g Lithoeian, aged.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Lady Muriel, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e m Lumination, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e m Meddling, aged.

THE BASSEIN PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Wilton Bartleet's w a h Pasha, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Mooltan, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Longboat, 14-0, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass g a h Tajilmulook, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass ch a h Solar Star, 13-3½, aged.
H. H. Jam Sahib's g a h Biglig, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Heath's b a h Night Hawk, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's b a h Ajax, 4 years.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar, 4 years.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Khedavi Miseer, 14-0, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Malayeb, 13-1½, aged.
Mr. Bhogilal Shivlal's g a h Bhatty Chief, 6 years.
Capt. Cairnes and Mr. S. A. Sanford's ch a g Duhallow, aged.

THE HAMADAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Sultan, 4 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Crusader, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Lightning, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h Verity, 13-2½, 3 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Angler, 13-2½, 3 years.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Renown, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. N. Jehangir's ch a h Caledonia, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Albert's g a h Wheeler, 13-3, 4 years.
Messrs. E. and H. Kadum's g a h Golden Sparrow, 4 years.
Mr. Abdul Karim Khoomaye's b a h Salim, 13-2½, 4 years.
Mr. Hassoon Moosa's b a h Collingwood, 3 years.
Mr. Ahmed Dawood's g a h Paris, 13-2½, 3 years.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Justice, 13-2, 4 years.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Mandala, 13-3, 3 years.
Mr. Haji Fatah Khaderi's ch a h Dover, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's g a h Tigris, 4 years.
Mr. A. Namjee's g a h Acetine, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Diamonds, 13-3, 4 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Royals, 4 years.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Valijee Moosajee's b a h Gazal, 14-0, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Najdi, 13-3½, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Royal Oak, 13-3, 4 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Quebec, 13-3, 4 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h The Bey, 14-0, 3 years.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Cromdale, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Heath's b a h Refusal, 14-0, 3 years.
Mr. Heath's g a h Coromandel, 4 years.
Mr. S. A. Aziz's by a h Sabir, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's b a h Silver Ring, 14-0, 4 years.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a h Reindeer, 3 years.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Peace Maker, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. A. A. Dharamsey's g a h Sheridan, 14-0, aged.
Miss H. F. Petit's g a h Rosy Moru, 13-3, 6 years.
Mr. Sayeed Daya's b a h Czar, 13-2½, 4 years.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Makanji's g a h Remmes, 5 years.
Mr. Cecil's g a h Archer, 13-3½, 6 years.
Messrs. Mahomed Ebrahim and Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Panama, 6 years.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's g a h Ormuz, 13-3, 4 years.
Mr. Hasham Ali's b a h Toledo, 13-2½, 3 years.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's b a h Pioneer, 13-2½, 6 years.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's g a h Rising Star, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Pitt's g a h Revenge, 13-3, 6 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Master Key, 4 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Taiseer, 13-3, 3 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Evening Star, 13-2½, 3 years.
Khan Bahadur Israr Hussan Khan's g a h Oxford 5 years.
Khan Bahadur Israr Hussan Khan's g a h Manora, 13-2½, 5 years.
Mr. Sulleman Dakeel's b a h Isolation, 13-3½, 4 years.
Messrs. Saif bin Jassim and Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's g a h Mikado, 13-3, 5 years.
Mr. Saif bin Jassim's g a h Barbarian, 3 years.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's b a h Rahad, 5 years.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's b a h Malwa, 13-3, 3 years.
Mr. Hasan Zuheir's b a h Nyvaro, 4 years.
Mr. Johnson's g a h Shama, 13-1, 3 years.
Mr. P. Stewart's g a h Fairy Gold, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. B. S. Vakil's ch a h Sagacious, 13-2, 6 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Lahore, 14-0, 3 years.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's g a h White Star, 13-1½, 6 years.
Messrs. Sassoon and Silas Ezekiel's g a h Field Marshal, 13-1½, 4 years.
Messrs. Sassoon and Silas Ezekiel's g a h Vulcan, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. Abdoola Mahomed's bl a h Bayonet, 13-3, 3 years.

THE CAMPOLI PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Durban, 13-3.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tammooz, 13-3½.
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Burg, 13-2½.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's b a h Tenebreuse 13-3½.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's ch a h Defender, 13-3½.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan, 14-0.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Ruby Mine, 14-0.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Section, 13-3½.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Mat.hat-Baig, 13-2½.
Aga Mirza Ahmed and Mr. A. W. Esa's b a h Bahlool, 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Polish, 13-3.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment, 14-0.
Mr. Ahmed Hasamy's g a h Fado, 13-2½.

THE GOSFORTH PARK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Wilton Bartleet's b aus g Larrikin, 5 years.
Mr. R. Craig McKerrow's b e h Lucky Thought 3 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e m Pension, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e m Spring Daisy, 14-1½, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b e g North, aged.
Mr. J. Merven's br e h Fontenoy, 5 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch e g Persistence, 5 years.
Mr. J. Crawford's ch e g Bachelors Knot, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e m Firetail, 4 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e m Drill Mistress, 5 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Decorum, 3 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch e g Forfeit, aged.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, 6 years.
Mr. J. Stewart's ch e m Chastity, 6 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's bl e m Corridor, 6 years.
Mr. G. K.'s ch e m Lady Douglas, aged.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Dollet, 4 years
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie, 6 years.
Mrs. Bleach's br e m Oriflamme, 14-2, 6 years.
Messrs. Begmahomed and A. Nanjee's b e g Airman, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's ch aus g Maltronus, aged
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Borgie, aged.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's bl ch g Black Boy, 5 years

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch n am m Santa Barbara, 5 years.
4 years
Mr. R. Craig McKerrow's b e g Silver Thrush.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's br e g Sparkes, 6 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e g Wavestar, 6 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e h Spenser, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Pretty Good Sort, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b aus h Volsloane, aged.

TENNIS AT BANDRA.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

The following are the results of the games played on Saturday, Sunday and yesterday morning at the Friend's Social Club:—

M. Burke (plus 17) beat S. Ferreira (—8).
M. Guynan (plus 17) beat V. D'Silva (plus 8).
J. Ferreira (plus 14) beat C. W. Guynan (plus 10).
T. D'Monte (plus 12) beat F. D'Souza (—8).
Dr. F. Conceicao (plus 17) beat A. D'Mello (plus 10).

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

MRS. BESANT ON THE BIRTH OF A NEW NATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 28.

Mrs. Besant lecturing before a very large audience in Mayo Hall last night on "Theosophy and the War," after extolling the sacrifice of British manhood and the King's recent generous reference to India's share in the fight for a "scrap of paper," remarked that India had many scraps of paper to be redeemed and India would not forget that the shield of British justice was a grand story but it was not intelligible with other things England had done. She succeeded in India where other nations had failed because her very literature breathed liberty. The war meant the birth of a new nation so there was no need for lamentation. It was necessary for the progress of the world that it should be fought to the finish against absolutism and she hoped that its lesson to England would not mean the ideal of liberty which stopped on the far side of the Suez canal. After the war with an exhausted Europe, the coming danger was Japan. If England wished her Empire in Asia to remain strong and unassailable it must be through India. She must trust India, she must arm India.

MR. GANDHI AT HYDERABAD.

MR. GOKHALE'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, Feb. 28.

Last evening Mr. Gandhi unveiled the portrait of the late Mr. Gokhale provided by the citizens in Holmestead Hall before a large gathering. The Collector was also amongst those present. Mr. Ghandi speaking in Hindustani said that character was the corner-stone of Mr. Gokhale's work and success. Not only public men, but Government officials, traders, clerks, coolies and others could elevate and serve the country if duty, and not authority or self, was the ruling motive. Want of a sense of duty and the spirit of service caused their miseries. Mr. Gokhale founded the Servants of India Society for development of character and he wanted to spiritualise the political life. The leaders must not seek praise but serve country as a duty. In conclusion Mr. Ghandi appealed for aid for the Servants of India Society.

Mr. Gandhi is taking special interest in the local Brahamcharya Asharam, where he is passing much time. This morning he visited the Citizens Association where he had conversation with the members and spent the day in visiting schools.

KARACHI, Feb. 28.

Mr. Gandhi is expected to arrive at Karachi to-morrow.

THREAT TO A DISTRICT MUNSIFF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Feb. 28.

Information has just been received here from Walluvanad that Mr. K. Gopalan Nair, the local District Munsiff, has received by registered post a communication to the effect that his life was being attempted at by a disappointed litigant. The communication is signed but it is supposed to be pseudonymous. It has been handed over to the police.

FIRE IN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 28.

A fire broke out at the office of the "Poona Observer" at about 4 a.m. on Sunday. The only part destroyed was the verandah in which files of paper and other odds and ends were stored, the main part of the office remaining intact. The damage amounts to a few hundred rupees. The origin of the remains a mystery.

LAWN TENNIS.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

THE SINGLES.

A large number of people were present yesterday, both at the Bombay Gymkhana courts and those they have in the Queen's Road. This being so, it will be difficult to find seating room later on when the preliminary rounds are over. The courts could not be in better condition than they are, and Mr. England as Honorary Secretary has left nothing to be desired in his attention to players and onlookers; amongst whom all were glad to see Lady Willingdon showing her usual keenness for sport.

We were met with a disappointment in the news that Dr. A. H. Fyzee, twice holder of the Cup, cannot be present. The hopes of seeing him and England meet were thus not realised. It is, however, very satisfactory to note that the Bengal championship winner, Shimidzu is present and in good form. He had an easy time of it with Jukes, who was in nothing like the mood he showed in the Marryat Cup recently, and we find it difficult to judge. As things were easily as he won, he will have to improve to beat Rangarao.

Of those likely to go far, N. Naoroji had a harder time of it than anticipated and Simms won very easily. A. A. Fyzee, brother of the doctor, made a very good impression and should improve as he gets more used to the courts. His placing was too good for Grandhi, whose style is good but rather careless. The former is, like his brother, inclined to be stiff-jointed, but he finds his opponent's weak spot and uses his head well.

We are glad to see Cheetham here again, and if he has increased in weight during his years of absence he preserves his well-known coolness and sound judgment. He met a steady player in Modi, and the match developed into a regular trial of condition. Giving his man several years; one would have thought this against Cheetham, but it was the other way about, and he ran out when there were prospects of a replay owing to want of light.

Another long game was the one in which Shiveswakar's steadiness was up against N. Naroji's brilliance. At first the latter promised to win with ease, but only after set-all did he really establish his superiority. As both play the back-line game, it would be interesting to see him meet Shimidzu, but he faces Rangarao first.

Chimulgund had an easy time of it with Pandit, and he will partner A. Fyzee in the Doubles instead of Dr. Fyzee, with whom he won the first year. Bunbury and Wagle won without much difficulty, but it took three sets for Gunjikar to beat Shirgaokar. Peculiarly enough, the latter flattered by winning the second easily, but in the third he lost by as large a margin.

Good form was shown in the one in which Bohjat Ali Khan beat Kemble, who with England is holder of the Doubles. The first set could not have been more clever, but the former had the upper hand in the second.

Mehta also had a very hard time of it with Parker, losing the first after 6—all had been called before taking the next two none too easily. Burn and Pruce shewed up well in the first set, and it was a toss-up between Ali Raza and Karve, the latter improving in the second set.

As eighteen decisions were arrived at, the long list of entries will not mean a very prolonged Tournament as to discourage up-country competitors in future years.

Eleven games are down for to-day, all in the Doubles, and play commences at 4-30 on the Queen's Road court, 5-30 on the Bombay Gymkhana ones.

The following were the results:—

SINGLES.

Engineer beat Merchant, 6—2, 6—1.
Shimidzu beat Jukes, 6—1, 6—1.
Gupta beat Gangia, 6—2, 6—1.
Fyzee beat Grandhi, 6—4, 6—2.
M. Bohjat Ali Khan beat Capt. Kemble, 7—5, 6—3.
Cheetham beat Modi, 6—2, 8—10, 6—1.
England—W. O.
Chimulgund beat Pandit, 6—2, 6—1.
Mehta beat Parker, 6—8, 6—3, 6—3.
Ali Raza beat Karve, 6—3, 8—6.
Burn beat Pruce, 7—5, 6—1.
Simms beat Chief of Manvadar, 6—1, 6—0.
Shete beat Chaubal, 6—2, 6—1.
Chandavarkar beat Dr. Thakkar, 6—3, 6—4.
Bunbury beat Bhagwat, 6—2, 6—1.
Wagle beat Harwood, 6—3, 6—0.
N. Naoroji beat Shiveshwarker, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.
Gunjiker beat Shirgaoker, 6—3, 1—6, 6—1.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The following matches will be played to-day:—

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS.

at 4-45 p.m.

Court No. 1 Chief of Manvadar and Ranga Rao v. Barraclough and Bunbury.

Court No. 2 Shimidzu and Yamamato v. Fyzee and Chinmulgund.

Court No. 4 Kanga and Modi v. R. Morarji and G. L. Merchant.

at 5-45 p.m.

Court No. 1 Jackson and Simms v. Ali Raza and M. B. Ali Khan.

Court No. 2 Engineer and Naoroji v. Cheetham and Jukes.

Court No. 4 Harwood and Pruce v. Reid and Calvacoressi.

Court No. 5 Green and Parker v. Dastoor and Mehta.

Court No. 6 Burn and Fido v. England and Kemble.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA COURTS.

at 5-30 p.m.

Court No. 4 Pandit and [illegible] v. Modi and Karve.

Court No. 5 Abdul Khaliq and Dr. Thakkar v. R. Morarji and Bhadkamkar.

Court No. 6 Vakeel and Chandavarker v. Vishram and Shakoor.

It is understood that a substantial oversubscription of the capital required for the construction of the Larkana Jacobabad Sind Light Railway is now assured.

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Ladies and gentlemen seeking information regarding arrangements for board and lodging during the sessions of the forth-coming Conference on Indian Music on March, 20th, and subsequent days, are requested to intimate to the undersigned as early as possible, since only a limited number of guests can be accommodated.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 29, 1916.

WOMEN AS DOCTORS.

There are very few problems of so pressing a necessity in this country as that of providing facilities for the medical education of Indian women. The training of Indian women as physicians and surgeons has in fact attained a national importance and needs to be immediately provided for if the disastrous effects of the prevailing ignorance are to be combated and the spread of sanitation is to be assured. There is one aspect of this question regarding which conditions in India are fortunately more favourable than those which existed in England during the early years of the nineteenth century. All the medical institutions that exist in India allow the same privileges to women students as to male students in obtaining the training which they can impart. It is interesting to recall the early struggles and the later progress of medical women students in England.

Modern education of medical women dates from the time of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, who obtained the M. D. degree of Geneva in 1849. The next in point of time was Miss Elizabeth Garret, afterwards Mrs. Garret Anderson, who was admitted to the Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society in 1865. Miss Garret, writes Dr. Mary Scharlieb in an article on the "Training of Women as Dentists" in a recent number of the "British Journal of Dental Science," owed her admission to a defect in the Charter of the Apothecaries' Society, and not to any desire on their part to have her name on the roll. They could not exclude her, but they took immediate precautions against another such misfortune! Mrs. Anderson, it may be added, owed her M. D. to the more liberal views of the University of Paris. The story of the seven intrepid ladies who sought to graduate at the University of Edinburgh is well known. Dr. Mary Scharlieb thus vividly but briefly tells that story:

They obtained from the Senatus a grudging permission to study with a view to graduation, but their medical education was to be extra-mural and they were not permitted to attend any of the ordinary classes. They had to make their own arrangements for tuition and the gentlemen who consented to receive them as pupils required a guarantee of £100 for each set of lectures. The male medical students of the "Modern Athens" showed their opinions with the utmost frankness. They jeered and hooted the ladies, and pelted them with sticks and stones. Some of the better sort of students formed themselves into a bodyguard and escorted the ladies to and from their classes.

The women worked well, and one of their number obtained a prize in chemistry,—a result that was too much for professional feelings to bear; and as neither the President of the Royal College of Physicians nor the President of the Royal College of Surgeons could be induced to take the chair, the ceremony of the prize-giving was omitted for that year. The difficulties, however, did not end here, and the women appealed in vain to the law to enforce the rights they had obtained with much difficulty. Finally Edinburgh routed the seven ladies, and they left the Scottish capital, poorer, if more learned. The next attempt to secure medical education for women was made in 1894 in London, and met with much opposition, though finally their registration as medical students was taken as "an act of faith." They had, however, no certain prospect of admission to any qualifying examination,—nor would any hospital give them the necessary opportunities for clinical instruction. But once more the saying *"Tout vient à qui sait attendre,"* writes Dr. Scharlieb, received justification, for in due time the King's and Queen's Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Ireland resolved to admit women to their examinations. The last difficulty to be solved was that of hospital attendance. The Royal Free Hospital, alone of all the other hospitals, agreed with much reluctance and with many fears to give women clinical instructions. Meanwhile, after the opening of the Irish colleges to women a great stimulus was given to their cause by the resolution of the University of London to admit women to medical degrees on equal terms with men,—an action which had far-reaching effects. All these concessions were in the nature of essential foundation; the walls had yet to be built. Little by little, however, progress has been made. The admission of medical women to post-graduate work, to the British Medical Association, to the Royal Society of Medicine, to the two Royal Colleges, and to the Senior Staff of the Royal Free Hospital has been obtained. Times have indeed so much changed that some of the general hospitals of London, where forty years ago the prayer of women for medical education was rejected, are, it is said, now offering admission to lecture rooms and to wards on equal terms to men and women. This change in attitude raises one or two interesting and important questions,—especially in view of the conditions created by the war which has given opportunities to women to prove their immense usefulness. Will co-education in medicine be beneficial to men and women? Will admission of women be advantageous or injurious to hospitals and schools? As to the first question, Dr. Mary Scharlieb very properly points to the experiment already tried in India. She was herself one of the four women students who were invited by the Madras Government in 1875 to study medicine in the Madras Medical College. And she can, she writes,

bear testimony to the fact that no inconvenience was caused, and that the behaviour of all the students was courteous, friendly, and in all respects satisfactory. The authorities of the college and of the hospital were of opinion that the presence of the women was desirable,—in that they aroused a certain amount of emulation in the young men, and also that their presence exercised a refining and sweetening influence on manners and morals. Co-education of male and female medical students will probably be to the advantage of both sexes during student days, and will lay the foundation of good-fellowship and *camaraderie* in post-graduate life.

Secondly, with regard to the influence on the reputation and the finances of such medical schools as may possibly admit women students, it is obvious that the authorities of the hospitals, which have proposed the admission, consider it likely to be a financial success or they would not have proposed it. Again, public opinion has greatly altered and it cannot be doubted that medical women have won for themselves a position and a degree of popularity that seemed improbable three or four decades ago. In fact, as Dr. Mary Scharlieb points out,

they are now welcome as research workers and as teachers of chemistry, physics, and other sciences, because their conscientious work, their love of detail, and their delicacy in handling materials fit them specially for such work. They are good general practitioners because they have been carefully trained to recognise disease and to treat patients; but they have a still better qualification for their work in their ready sympathy and strong common sense. Medical women are wanted in constantly increasing numbers as school inspectors, inspectors of factories and of midwives. Their value is recognized by the Board of Education and by the Local Government Board. They are working on the female side of lunatic asylums, and are well fitted for such work.

INDIAN RULERS AND THE EMPIRE.

"The war is putting its mark, and a deep mark, on every one of us, which will remain there, as long as we live." That is a saying of Mr. Bonar Law. The imprint of war in India will be no less indelible; and Lord Hardinge gave eloquent expression to the fact in his speech at the installation durbar at Jodhpur. Sympathy and trust, have been the watchwords of Imperial policy towards the Indian States during the lustrum that is drawing to a close, only far too soon. His Excellency rightly claims that "our policy towards them, at least during recent years, has been one of sympathy and trust, of sympathy with their aims and sentiments and their noble traditions, of trust in their fervent loyalty to the throne of the King-Emperor and to the Power whose protection they enjoy." The "at least" in the passage quoted is significant. It is due to the late Lord Minto to acknowledge the happy impetus he gave to the policy of 'sympathy and trust.' Formerly the Indian Rulers had been estranged by the unsympathetic policy of the Indian Foreign Department. It is the fact that it was in Lord Minto's time that Indian Rulers became guests at Government House, during their visits to the Viceroy either at Calcutta or Simla, and the tradition has been continued by Lord Hardinge. Such newspaper announcements as "his Highness So-and-So" and staff have left Viceregal Lodge, would have seemed unimaginable in Lord Curzon's time, the most unimaginative of Viceroys of recent times. Lord Minto's fine courtesy to the Indian Rulers drew them personally and politically into intimate association with the Viceroy, both the head of the collective Imperial Government and the holder of the Indian Foreign Office portfolio. Lord Hardinge at Jodhpur has a broad outlook on most Indian things and he has shown his habitual statesmanlike instincts by acknowledging that the Indian States form an essential part of the Imperial system. It follows, to quote his Excellency's weighty words, that "irksome restrictions on the exercise of sovereign powers are apt to chafe and irritate a proud and sensitive spirit with results, disastrous not only to the ruler and his people *but also to the Empire at large*" (the italics are ours). His Excellency acclaims then the Princes as "helpers and colleagues in the great work of Imperial rule." It was perhaps not germane to the occasion to give an exact definition of the position of the Indian Rulers in the Imperial system. Perhaps, too, the time is not yet for attempting any such definition. But when, in the future, as endeavour is made to assign to the Indian Rulers their rightful place in a self-governing India, Lord Hardinge's formula will have to be applied.

MAIDANS AND FOOTPATHS.

It would be a good thing in a highly congested city like ours if some of our zealous City Fathers, or for the matter of that, any public-spirited citizens, were to organise a society for the preservation and extension of maidans and footpaths in Bombay, similar to the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society of London, which celebrated its jubilee a few weeks back. For its size and population Bombay is badly supplied with open spaces, as any visitor to London and the great Continental cities would have to admit, while her footpaths,—what few bits of them there are,—are a disgrace to a city calling itself "Urbs Prima in Indis." Calcutta is far better off in both respects. Bombay has nothing to compare with the magnificent parks and squares with which Calcutta is overstrewn. But here, when some big tank or even wells are filled up, and vacant land is created, "grab" is the word, whether for private citizens or public bodies. Even in the Corporation members do not appear to appreciate the real value of open breathing spaces in congested Bombay and call it a waste not to farm out the property to the highest bidder. We say nothing of the delinquencies of the City Improvement Trust, in this regard, for, constituted as at present, it is more a real estate agency, bent on profit making by acquisition and re-sale of properties, than one aiming primarily at sanitary and aesthetic improvement. In these circumstances no one would deny that there is a real necessity in this city for an organisation seeking, by means of a strenuous educative propaganda, the preservation and extension of the open spaces as well as foot-paths in Bombay.

If some member of the Corporation could get hold of the figures, it would be interesting to compare the condition of things in Bombay with those of London. In the latter city, we are told, there is an acre of open space for every 678 inhabitants, the total area of open spaces in the Metropolitan Police District, inclusive of all commons and royal parks, being 25,431 acres. In 1865 when the Commons and Foothpaths Preservation Society was formed, there were only about 16,320 acres of common land and it is calculated that not more than 200 acres have passed into private hands since the crusade was started. About 2,300 acres of unregulated commons still remain in London. An interesting circumstance in connection with the parks and commons of London has been the extensive use to which they have been put since the outbreak of war for military exercises and evolutions. Open spaces in London have been the means of saving the nation vast sums of money which must otherwise have been spent in maintaining training grounds for troops. Bombay's maidans have played no mean part, as we are all aware, in the transport movements of vast bodies of Indian as well as Territorial troops and one is thankful that the condition of these open spaces was not worse than it actually is. There is no denying, however, that if we had more of them and each more extensively situated, they might have served a more efficient part in the military movements. Apart from their serviceableness in the military sense, there are a thousand reasons why we should have more breathing spaces in Bombay and more foot-paths in all congested sections of the city.

Notes of the Day.

The Verdun Battle.

It has been the feature of every development of the war that the immensity of the machines and material employed and the intensity of the artillery fire has exceeded all anticipations. The artillery bombardment which preceded and accompanied the British and French offensives last Autumn surpassed the great artillery bombardment which drove the Russians from the Galician frontier in the previous Spring. Now we are told that the former was a mere display of squibs compared to what has been taking place during the great Verdun thrust. There is even a suggestion that the battle may cease from exhaustion of munitions, though, if such should be the case, it is comforting to be told, the exhaustion will not occur on the French side. The battle seems to have worked itself out, and the end is apparently approaching,—on the lines designed by the French and predicted by their critics. The Germans have suffered the maximum of loss and achieved a minimum of gain. It remains to be seen whether they have staked all on this one great offensive, or whether they are capable of renewing the onslaught at another point. If the former is the case, they will be left to face attacks of immense ferocity and strength at the weakest points of their line after having spent their power. The next few weeks will decide whether there is to be another prolonged period of stalemate, or whether we are to witness a great change in the whole position.

The Maloja.

It is to be feared that the loss of life by the sinking of the s.s. Maloja is far heavier than the earlier telegrams led one to expect. Up to the time of writing the figures were that the number known to be saved, out of the total of 411 persons on board, is 260. leaving 151 unaccounted for. Seeing that the disaster took place so close to shore and in waters comparatively crowded with craft of one kind and another, it does not seem reasonable to hope that the latter figure will be materially altered when the final toll is recorded. The mercy is that the disaster should have occurred in waters where it was possible for so many lives to be saved, as has been the case. Had it happened in more open waters the terrific violence of the explosion, and the short space of time consequently allowed for the lowering of the boats, and for the passengers to make preparations for their salvation, must have resulted in nearly the whole of the passengers and crew being lost. It is notable that it is reported that most of the deaths occurred on account of the intense cold, and one telegram asserts that, had it not been for the icyness of the water, not a life would have been lost.

"Top Hole!"

It would be premature to accept as final any statement as to the actual cause of the disaster, but the suggestion of a mine is the most plausible. The terrific character of the explosion, the houses on the sea front at Dover two miles away even feeling the impact, practically precludes the idea of a submarine. Torpedoes do not explode with such violence. Besides the nature of the injury to the vessel suggests a mine. It becomes practically certain, therefore, that the vessel was sunk by a floating mine sent out in the North Sea by the Germans. Dover is probably well protected by British mines, but they are fixed, and the possibility of one or more,—and there seem to have been two at least,—breaking adrift, is very remote. Once more a feature of this deplorable disaster has been the wonderful conduct of passengers and crew. The behaviour of the latter is described by a military officer expressively as "top-hole," while it is further reported that many of the crew jumped overboard with children in their arms, and others supported women while swimming. One cannot think too proudly of the conduct of women who under such terrible circumstances preserve such nobility of conduct and bearing.

Facile Est Decensus.

How rapid is the descent towards complete ignominy,—whether in the case of individuals or a people,—when once disreputable means are employed to achieve ends, is illustrated in a striking manner in the recent action of Germany in forging British paper money. It is, of course, not at all surprising. It is merely a reminder that Germany will not hesitate to stoop to any means to gain her object. The other day a telegram stated that a considerable amount of English paper money was circulating in Germany, where a one-pound note fetched 25.40 marks against 20 marks in normal times. The mere mention of the fact is enough to excite a suspicion that some sinister design must be at the bottom of it. For, in the first place, as "The Times" City correspondent points out, it is highly improbable that English notes should at this time of day find their way legitimately into Germany. On the other hand, there is the strongest probability that, following the example of his ancestor, Frederich the Great, who was notorious for his unscrupulousness, the Kaiser has been instrumental in adding one more crime to the heavy account of his country, with the object of replenishing his country's bankrupt resources and of vainly attempting to injure Britain's financial position.

A German Dream.

The review of the Burma rice trade in 1915, which appears in the "Rangoon Gazette" strikingly illustrates how by grasping at the shadow Germany has failed to gain the substance. For some years past a very extensive trade in Burma rice had been growing up with Hamburg, to which every year increasing quantities of rice were sent by German firms in Rangoon. With this supply, Hamburg firms began building up a large and very profitable export trade with the West Indies,—the rice being specially milled by a process first adopted in Hamburg. As the "Rangoon Gazette" suggests, the German Government, fully anticipating British neutrality during its nefarious operations against France and Russia, had looked forward to feeding its army and people partially upon cheap rice imported through its own agencies from Burma. The dream has fortunately not only not been realized, but the flourishing trade with Burma has now become completely extinct.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party returned to Delhi yesterday from Jodhpur.

The response to Lord Hardinge's appeal for further funds for the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has generously contributed an additional donation of one lakh of rupees.

We understand that Major F. J. W. Porter, I.S.O., R.A.M.C., (retired), has just given up his practice in Hyderabad (Deccan), where he had been working for the past four years and has come to Bombay as a consulting and operating surgeon. His present address is the Taj Mahal Hotel.

The "Madras Mail" understands that Lieutenant-Colonel W. Molesworth, C.I.E., I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, Madras, has been appointed Consulting Surgeon to the forces in Mesopotamia and will shortly proceed to the Front.

Mr. A. B. Strange is proceeding this week on six months' leave to New Zealand and his place as Agent of the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway will be filled by Mr. R. Todd, Deputy Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Mr. A. C. Hankin, Inspector General of Police, the Nizam's Government, is suffering from enteric fever.

NEW VICEROY'S PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 28.

The following are Lord Chelmsford's revised arrangements:—

April 3.—Arrival at Bombay in morning. Official entry and swearing in. In the night departure from Bombay.

April 5th: Morning, official arrival at Delhi.

April 6:—Departure from Delhi for Dehra Dun.
April 7:—Arrival at Dehra Dun.
April 9:—Departure from Dehra Dun.
April 11:—Arrival at Calcutta.
April 13:—Departure from Calcutta.
April 15:—Arrival at Dehra Dun.
April 20:—Departure from Dehra Dun.
April 21:—Public arrival at Simla.

BRITISH AND SWEDISH STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The British steamers Denaby and Tummel, have been sunk. Five survivors from the latter were picked up. Two died and seven are missing.

The Swedish steamer Birgit and the British steamer Fastnet have also been sunk by a submarine in the Western Mediterranean.

The crew who were rescued by a French cruiser saw a submarine sink the Swedish steamer Tornborg and take the boats in tow.

A "Pageant of Empire" is being organised in Karachi in aid of the Sind Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund. It promises to be one of the most striking exhibitions yet seen in this part of the world and is in the hands of a strong committee.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

P. & O. MALOJA SUNK.

MANY LIVES LOST.

THE VERDUN THRUST.

FURY OF GERMAN ASSAULT SLACKENING.

The P. and O. Liner Maloja, with mails and passengers, has been sunk off Dover by contact with a mine.

Sixty-four passengers have been saved out of 119 and altogether 260 have been saved out of a full complement of 411. It is hoped, however, that more names of those saved will yet be received. It is probable that not a life would have been lost but for the iciness of the water.

The P. and O. Arabia will take the Maloja's mails from Marseilles. The Maloja is lying in 17 fathoms of water.

North of Verdun after the violent actions of the preceding days a certain slackening of German efforts is reported, except between Dounaumont Hill and the plateau north of the village of Vaux, where a strong attack on the French positions was repulsed.

The Germans are ten miles from Verdun. Though the fury of their assaults has slackened, it would be premature to say the offensive has ended.

The French troops continue to strengthen their new positions. The French line is based on a naturally strong position, along hills a thousand feet high, and supported in the rear by miles of solid field work based on Dounaumont Fort.

It is stated, that even the tremendous cannonade of the Allies during the offensive in Champagne was a discharge of squibs compared with the artillery work at Verdun, which distorted the local geography.

The fall of Erzerum has caused disturbances in Constantinople. Many arrests have been made. A tremendous impression is created in Sofia where many fear that a Russian invasion is imminent. The vigorous pursuit of the Turks continues amid violent snowstorms.

A serious riot took place in Berlin on February 22. Cavalry charged the mob and 100 were killed.

General Kuropatkin has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Russian northern front.

P. & O. MALOJA SUNK.

411 ON BOARD: 260 SAVED.

GERMAN EFFORTS ON THE MEUSE SLACKENING.

TREMENDOUS FIGHT.

VERDUN ECLIPSES ALL OTHER

IMMENSITY OF GERMAN PREPARATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

French correspondents agree that never was a battle so minutely prepared nor an army so abundantly supplied with materials for victory as the Germans at Verdun.

Even the tremendous cannonade of the Allies during the offensive in Champagne was a discharge of squibs compared with the artillery work at Verdun, which distorted the local geography, throwing up hillocks and digging crevasses.

The Crown-Prince's two army corps were reinforced by five fresh corps from the Eastern front, The first phase of the battle was aerial, and in this the French scored, bringing down seven aeroplanes and a Zeppelin which was securing communications. Then followed intense bombardments and infantry assaults.

The net result hitherto is, that the French centre yielded to tremendous pressure but is now straightened. The French line is based on a naturally strong position, along hills a thousand feet high, and supported in the rear by miles of solid field works based on Donaumont Fort.

TEN MILES FROM VERDUN.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Germans at present are ten miles distant from Verdun. Though the fury of their assaults has slackened, it would be premature to say that the offensive has ended after the vastness of the preparations, but very hard fighting will be necessary before the Germans can hope to reach the main defences of Verdun.

The terror of the next German attack was so loudly proclaimed recently that the French anticipated some monstrous invention to be revealed, but the event has shown nothing newer than the Mackensen phalanx.

The breaking of the Verdun barrier at the time of the battle of the Marne would have been followed by great consequences, but it would now only be a bulge in a solid line from the sea to the Alps.

If the Crown Prince is victorious, which is improbable, his victory will be far from decisive. It is believed that the fear of the approaching grand offensive by the Allies on all fronts underlies the German desperate stroke, coupled with the desire to make a good show before the German public in view of the fourth German loan which is imminent, and which has recently been extravagantly advertised in the German press.

VIVID PICTURE OF THE FIGHT.

INDISCRIBABLE SLAUGHTER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

A vivid picture of the fighting at Verdun is furnished by a Scottish member of the French Foreign Legion. He says:—

The Legion was posted behind houses awaiting the onset. Tons of shells seemed to be raining on us and we could at first see nothing. Then gradually we discerned little dark specks on the horizon which quickly developed into masses of infantry. Our artillery had the exact range and wiped out the specks as a sponge wipes chalk figures from a blackboard. It was only when the enemy were five hundred yards distant that rifle and mitrailleuse fire was ordered."

A sheet of flame flickered along our line and gradually became a huge blaze of light illuminating the white, scared faces of the advancing enemy. They recoiled at first from the deadly volley and disappeared in the darkness. We could hear the frantic incitements of their officers to induce the men to return. Time after time they succeeded, but each time the attack was crumpled up. A lull followed, then the artillery reopened, preluding a large attack.

This time the enemy got nearer. Our front ranks wavered and enemy swept exultantly forward, but were stopped dead at a hundred yards by our fire. Before the enemy could recover, we dashed forward with the bayonet and completed the rout.

Meanwhile motors were bringing up German reinforcements and the attack was renewed irresistibly. We were forced back by inches. The slaughter was indescribable in close-quarter fighting. We lost our share. The portion of the Legion left to cover the retreat escaped annihilation with difficulty. The Germans were pressing the attack with a disregard for life which made the blood freeze."

ALLIES' POSITIONS STRENGTHENED.

ENEMY'S FUTILE ATTACK IN THE VOSGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 27.

The communiqué says in the region north of Verdun, our troops continued to strengthen their positions during the night. There has been no change on the attacking front eastward of the Meuse, where there has been a heavy snowfall. No fresh attempt is reported either on Talou Hill or Poivre Hill. There has been no infantry action westward of the Meuse.

The Germans in the Vosges after an artillery preparation attempted a strong attack at nightfall on a front of two kilometres south-eastward of Celles. It completely failed and the action of our batteries to-day against supply stores at Stosseweiler, northward of Munster, gave good results.

TALOU HILL RENDERED UNTENABLE.

Latest reports show that none of the enemy occupy Talou Hill, which opposing artilleries have rendered untenable for both sides.

The Germans in Woevre established contact with our outposts towards Blahzee and Moranville from which his attempts to debouch in the direction of Hill 255 failed.

There was an artillery duel at Hartmannsweillorf in the Vosges. We shelled and dispersed an enemy detachment in the Senones region and carried out a destructive fire on enemy works between Soissons and Rheims.

THE GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

At dusk yesterday a strong German attack was launched from the region of the farm Haudamont, eastward of Poivre Hill. It was broken up by our artillery and machine-gun fire and by counter-attacks.

Another German attempt, not less violent, at Bois Haudaumont met with no greater success. An orderly retreat of our advanced posts in Woevre was carried out without the least molestation by the enemy.

SLACKENING OF GERMAN EFFORTS.

SLOPES COVERED WITH GERMAN DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 28.

A communiqué says, north of Verdun after the violent actions of the preceding days a certain slackening of German efforts in the course of the day was reported, except between Dounaumont Hill and the plateau north of the village of Vaux, where a strong attack on our positions was repulsed.

Our troops east and west of the Douaumont position, where whole slopes are covered with German dead, are closely encircling the enemy fractions which succeeded in gaining a footing there and which are holding the ground with difficulty.

ALLIES NOT FOUND NAPPING.

GENERAL JOFFRE NEVER BETTER PLACED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The heights of th Meuse along which the Germans are trying to advance are seamed with ravines which at the present time are water-courses. The French trenches and batteries enfilade these and the wounded soldiers who have arrived in Paris, state that the carnage among the Germans has been terrible. At many points the dead form huge dams in ravines, sometimes a dam breaks and the reddened flood carries down hundreds of corpses.

The French have not been idle. Throughout the battle troops and munitions and artillery trains have been rushing over the eastern railway night and day. The consumption of shells has exceeded all estimates but if the battle ends through lack of munitions, the French are confident that the deficiency will be on the German side.

GERMAN PLAN NOT YET FULLY DEVELOPED.

There is now no doubt that the Verdun thrust was the real thing at last. "The Times" military correspondent says the decision of the Germans to put their fortunes to test will be received with fierce delight by the Allies. We have known much more of the German plans than the Germans thought, including the appointment of Prince Henry of Prussia to the high command of the sea, heralding a naval besides a land offensive. Hence the Allies were not caught napping. General Joffre never before possessed larger reserves or was better placed. It is probable that the German plan is not yet fully developed. The general idea of the Verdun blow is to attract the French reserves eastward and then the Germans may strike in Champagne or elsewhere with greater forces but it is doubtful whether the main French reserves have been moved. The local reserves on the Meuse are sustaining the contest and when the Germans are exhausted and their hand has been completely exposed the time for the Allies' offensive will come.

GERMANS USE FLAME-SQUIRTERS.

THE KAISER PRESENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb 28.

A Berlin official message says the Kaiser was present at the battle of Verdun.

The German Guards at Verdun were using two kinds of flame-squirters, hurling flames respectively 12 and 55 yards.

P. AND O. LINER SUNK OFF DOVER.

MALOJA STRIKES A MINE.

260 OUT OF 411 SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The P. and O. Liner Maloja, carrying passengers and mails, has been sunk off Dover.

It is believed that she struck a mine, but details are lacking. Her gross tonnage was 12,800.

A Lloyds message says that the Maloja was mined and that the passengers are now being picked up.

The Maloja had only fifty-seven passengers, of whom seven were children. The passengers were going to Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Bombay and Karachi.

Among the passengers were Justice F. Oldfield, the Reverends G. Hudson, A. E. Nightingale and J. G. Potter.

The Malcja which was commanded by Captain C. E. Irving R.N.R., left Bombay on the 16th January, with the homeward mails and passengers. She arrived in London on the 8th February. According to the P. and O. booking, she was to leave Bombay again on the 3rd April with homeward mails and passengers.

It was expected that his Excellency Lord Hardinge would have sailed from Bombay by the Maloja on relinquishing the Viceroyalty.

The Maloja was a comparatively new vessel having been completed only in 1911. She had a gross tonnage of 12,431 tons and was a sister vessel of the Medina. The vessel had a length of 550.4ft., beam and depth measuring 62-4 and 34-4ft., respectively. She had a horse power of 16,000. She was built at Belfast by Messrs. Harland and Wolff.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

LOSS OF LIFE FEARED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27, 5-30 p.m.

The explosion which destroyed the Maloja was terrific. It occurred about two miles from Dover and shook the houses on the sea front.

A three-masted steamer which went to the liner's assistance also struck a mine and sank half an hour after the Maloja.

Loss of life is feared, but boats of all descriptions were launched and warships raced to the spot.

TWENTY-FIVE BODIES LANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27, 5-50 p.m.

Three bodies from the Maloja have been landed at Dover. The injured have been placed in a hospital ship. The crew of the steamer which went to the assistance of the Maloja were saved.

Hitherto twenty-five bodies have been landed from the Maloja. There were apparently no Americans on board.

The rescue ship which was mined was the Empress of Fort William. Her crew have been landed at Dover.

MAJORITY OF PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27, 8-30 p.m.

It is stated that the majority of the passengers and crew of the Maloja have been saved.

DOVER, Feb. 28, 10-30 p.m.

Forty-four bodies from the Maloja have been landed. The tide is ebbing and it is not expected that more bodies will be recovered to-night.

119 PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

LONDON, Feb. 28, 2-25 a.m.

It is stated at Dover that there were 150 passengers aboard the Maloja. Forty or fifty lascars have been landed. It is believed that all the officers have been saved except two engineers.

The P. and O. Company announces that there were 119 passengers on board the Maloja and it is believed that most were saved.

The liner was mined midway between Dover and Folskestone the after-part of the vessel being blown up.

There was a high sea and the Captain tried to beach the ship but did not succeed as the engine-room was flooded.

Boats were swung out before the accident and most of the passengers were wearing lifebelts. The behaviour of the passengers and crew was splendid.

SEVERAL PASSENGERS ARRIVE IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Many of the crew and several passengers have arrived in London clad in rugs and other makeshifts. Two or three of the crew were injured by jumping overboard and swimming before being picked up.

260 OUT OF 411 SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

An official statement says that 64 passengers from the Maloja have been saved out of 119 and altogether 260 have been saved out of a full complement of 411.

It is hoped, however, that more names of those saved will yet be received.

IN 17 FATHOMS OF WATER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The P. & O. Arabia will take the Maloja's mails from Marseilles.

The Maloja is lying in seventeen fathoms of water.

SURVIVORS' STORIES.

HEROISM OF THE LADIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The Captain of the Maloja was last to leave. He slipped into the water as the vessel disappeared and swam for nearly half an hour.

Interviews with Messrs. Anderson, Avery, Bostock, Heron, Sharpe, and Meredith and Madame Wilkins are published Mr. Avery says he was unconscious when rescued. He says that a lady in his boat died from cold on board the trawler which rescued them.

LIVES LOST ONLY OWING TO ICENESS OF WATER.

The seas were breaking over the rafts, soaking the occupants and the waves prevented some of the rescuing vessels from launching boats. It is probable that not a life would have been lost but for the iciness of the water.

Mr. Meredith said he saw seamen leap overboard with children in their arms and others swimming kept the women afloat.

The "Daily Telegraph" says the engine room staff were saved except the winchman.

RESCUE STEAMER CAPTAIN'S STORY.

The Captain of the Empress of Fort William, which was en route for Dunkrik with a cargo of coal, says that when nearing Dover he saw the liner down astern. He went at full speed to her assistance. Her port side was out of water and he could see eight of her boats lying on that side which could not be used. He saw many persons standing on the outer side of the vessel just like pictures of the sinking of the Blucher.

BOAT FALLS 30 FEET INTO THE SEA.

The Maloja's painter named Coleman says after the explosion he rushed to his boat with a dozen others and jumped in. The ropes jammed and an officer helped to clear the boat which fell 30 feet into the sea. Three of the occupants were thrown into the water, but were rescued. They were taken off by a tug as the boat was sinking.

LADIES JUMP INTO THE SEA.

Mrs. Gregory Leegreed says she and another lady were knocked down by the explosion and bruised, but they crawled to the saloon and got the life-belts. Both entered a boat, but it was so crowded that they jumped into the sea though unable to swim. They floated for fifteen minutes before they were picked up.

A LIEUTENANT'S EXPERIENCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

An infantry lieutenant who was on his way to Gibraltar, in an interview, said most of the passengers were on the deck at eleven in the morning. A storm was blowing when suddenly there was a violent explosion aft and the vessel heeled. The boats on the port side could not be used owing to the list. The Lieutenant's boat fell while being lowered and the occupants were thrown into the water. He swam for ten minutes and was then taken on to a raft and landed in a motor boat. The passengers were quite calm and, he said, the conduct of the crew was "top-hole."

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The P. and O. Company gives the following list of passengers on board the Maloja:—

Mr. F. E. Akehurst.
Mr. R. J. Agnew.
Mr. V. T. Anderson.
Mr. W. C. Avery.
Mr. R. Bohnam.
Mr. G. Bostock.
Mr. R. O. P. Bricknell.
Mr. G. W. E. Briggs.
Mr. A. E. Calow.
Mr. S. Clare.
Mr. R. Cragg.
Mr. R. DeMello.
Mr. H. Eames.
Mr. G. H. Eldred.
Mr. A. E. Ewart.
Mr. J. O. Ferah.
Mr. F. Fisher.
Mr. R. B. Foster.
Mr. E. Gabriel.
Sergeant Gibson.
Mr. J. Guzzwell.
Mr. A. Heron.
Reverend J. R. Hudson.
Major-General W. C. Hunter-Blair.
Gunner Kenhett.
Mr. J. E. Kershaw.
Mr. A. W. Langley.
Mr. H. B. Lloyd.
Second-Lieutenant A. J. Mackinty.
Brigadier-General McLeod.
Mr. J. B. Macnair.
Assistant Surgeon J. W. J. Maine.
Lieutenant R. F. T. Meredith.
Mr. M. Munir.
Mr. J. Nisbet.
Mr. G. E. Pent.
Mr. J. O. Rankin.
Mr. V. A. Reeves.
Second-Lieutenant L. H. Rodwell.
Mr. A. Rose.
Mr. H. C. Salpathi.
Mr. F. J. Scobie.
Mr. L. Sellors.
Mr. T. Sharp.
Mr. F. S. P. Swann.
Mr. F. S. Swann.
Private Tagg.
Mr. A. B. Treliving.
Mr. S. Wery.
Dr. W. K. Miley.
Mrs. M. E. Austin.
Mrs. Bower and two children.
Mrs. G. Brigg.
Mrs. Clements.
Mrs. R. Codrington.
Mrs. F. Crocker.
Mrs. V. Edwards and five children.
Mrs. Fraser-Harris and two children.
Mrs. Gilbert and infant.
Mrs. L. E. Gregory.
Mrs. Guzzwell.
Mrs. E. D. Hailey.
Mrs. Haughton.
Mrs. Higman and infant.
Mrs. V. L. Hill, child and infant.
Mrs. Hudson.
Mrs. F. M. Laraman and infant.
Mrs. Lomas.
Mrs. McLeod.
Mrs. P. M. Making.
Mrs. Partridge and two children.
Mrs. J. B. Penman and child.
Mrs. Priday, child and infant.
Mrs. Scobie.
Mrs. E. M. Stoddard.
Mrs. H. L. Thomas.
Mrs. E. J. Twigg.
Mrs. Wery.
Mrs. E. B. Wilkins.
Mrs. Bell-Warner.
Mrs. R. S. Williamson.
Mrs. E. Wright.
Miss M. Azopardi.
Miss C. Courtenay-Paine.
Miss A. M. Dockerill.
Miss E. Hughes.
Mr. V. R. Tyler-Gove.
Miss Nellie Honde.
Miss E. Maughin.
Miss E. Nowell.
Miss E. J. Page.
Miss D. K. Spencer.

FALL OF ERZERUM

DISTURBANCES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

MANY ARRESTS MADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Feb. 24.

The fall of Erzerum has caused disturbances in Constantinople. Many arrests have been made including Ahmed Riza, a friend of Yusufezzedin.

TREMENDOUS IMPRESSION IN SOFIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 24.

A Salonika telegram says the fall of Erzerum has created a tremendous impression in Sofia. Many fear that a Russian invasion is imminent.

VIGOROUS PURSUIT OF TURKS

BREAST HIGH SNOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 28.

A communiqué says: The vigorous pursuit of the Turks continues amid violent snow storms. The snow is sometimes breast high.

RUSSIA'S NORTHERN FRONT.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN IN COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 26.

General Kuropatkin has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the northern front.

SERIOUS RIOT IN BERLIN.

LAHORE, Feb. 28.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, February 26:—The "Echo Belge" says a serious riot took place in Berlin on February 22nd. Cavalry charged the mob and 100 were killed.

DUTCH CROSS-CHANNEL MAIL MINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

FLUSHING, Feb. 27.

The Dutch cross-channel mail-boat Mecklenburg has been sunk by a mine. The crew, passengers and mail have been saved.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

A ROADS ENGINEER.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT ADOPTED.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday finished off the remaining business on the February agenda, in a little over an hour. The Committee's report regarding the appointment of a Roads' engineer was approved and adopted, Dr. D. B. P. Master's amendment, proposing the appointment of four civil engineers on a salary of Rs. 200 each instead being thrown out.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna presiding, when consideration was given to a memorandum from the Municipal Secretary, submitting a statement of outstanding Committees of the Corporation. The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, moving that the letter be recorded, hoped the President or the Secretary would go through the list before their official year began in April and try to purge it of some things which at present made the Corporation the laughing stock of all. For instance he pointed out that there were nineteen references to committees which were more than six years old and eight out of these references had been made to committees who had not met for over five years.

Mr. H. P. Modi seconded the proposition which was carried.

Consideration was next given to the twenty-fifth report of the Roads Committee regarding the appointment of an assistant engineer for roads. Sir Dinshah Petit, moving the adoption of the report, said the matter had been threshed out in the committee, which came to the conclusion that the time had come when such an appointment should be made.

Dr. R. T. Nariman seconded the proposition.

Dr. D. B. P. Master moved as an amendment the appointment of four civil engineers on a salary of Rs. 200 per month each for a period of three years, as an experiment.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, seconding the amendment, said what they really required was effective supervision over road-making in order to get an adequate return for the large expenditure they had been incurring on this branch of the Executive Engineer's Department. There was no necessity to bring out an engineer from England to supervise road-construction.

SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED.

Mr. A. M. Tod, who supported the original motion, said what they wanted was not a mere overseer but one who knew how to build roads suited to conditions prevailing in Bombay.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji was of opinion that they should have an engineer with special knowledge regarding bonding of roads which required special treatment in different climates.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Commissioner, said they should know what was the best method of making roads. The method of road-making had been revolutionised in Europe and America. What Bombay suffered from was a lack of proper roads and they should have a man who had a special knowledge of the subject.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha said he himself had urged in the Committee the arguments which Mr. Petit advanced before the Corporation, but after hearing the arguments advanced by the Commissioner there he (the speaker) came to the conclusion that they should try new methods of construct-ing roads. He was one of those who suggested to the Commissioner when he went Home, to pay a visit to the Roads Exhibition there to see what could be done for improving construction of roads in Bombay, and he was glad that the Commissioner had taken the trouble of looking into the matter and had recommended the appointment of a roads engineer of the kind they wanted. There was need of applied science in Municipal matters just as much as in others, and if they wanted good roads in future they should have a scientific expert who could apply the science of road-making to practical use. It had been argued that in view of the municipal finances it would not be wise to multiply such appointments. But the speaker contended that this matter of roads was of an urgent character. They had heard so much criticism of the condition of their roads,—and he had no doubt that some of these criticisms were justified,—that they should not grudge the expense of this appointment, in the hope of getting a better state of things. He thought the appointment was justified.

The amendment being put to the vote was lost, and the original proposition was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, seconded by the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, the Corporation approved and adopted the Committee's report regarding the question of levying a tax on the Fire Insurance Companies carrying on business in the City. The Committee had recommended that it was not advisable to levy a tax on the Insurance Companies.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia had given notice of his intention to move "that with reference to pages 1353 and 1355 to 1357 of the printed Proceedings of the Corporation, dated, respectively, the 13th and 17th January 1916, the attention of the President, who, notwithstanding objection being raised by a member addressing the meeting, deliberately allowed interruption by another member, be invited to the extracts from standard books on rules for the conduct and regulation of public meetings with regard to the question of allowing a member to offer personal explanation when another member is addressing the meeting." The proposition affirmed that the quotations showed that the President had misinterpreted Rule 13 of the Corporation Procedure rules.

The President said it was the practice of the Corporation not to allow any notice of motion in regard to a point of order. He would follow the course adopted by a predecessor of his, the late Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula, in 1909, on a similar occasion, and rule the motion out of order.

ALLEGED NUISANCE.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji moved "That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to Corporation Resolutions No. 5009, dated the 11th November 1915, and No. 6279, dated the 10th January 1916, forwarding to him for remarks copies of complaints from Mr. Jehangir Nanabhoy Burjorjee and others, regarding the nuisance caused to the neighbourhood by the working of Messrs. Dixon and Co.'s foundry at Mazagon, and he be requested to submit his report on the subject at an early date."

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said the Corporation had already expressed an opinion that the nuisance should be put a stop to and he wanted to know the reasons which prevented the Commissioner from taking active measures to prevent the nuisance.

Mr. H. P. Modi, who seconded the proposition, said the matter had been before the Commissioner for several months and it was his duty to make a statement to the Corporation as to the difficulties which he found in stopping the nuisance.

The Commissioner said there was nothing mysterious about the matter. The Municipality had taken action against the proprietors of the foundry and the prosecution had failed on technical grounds. No action had since been taken against the proprietors as they were actively employed in making ammunition and were turning out large supplies. But that could not go on for ever.

The motion was carried.

This concluded the February agenda.

"PRIESTLY METHODS IN SALSETTE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your leaderette under the above-noted heading, I may be allowed to state that in her petition to the Bishop of Damaun the widow complained (1) of being publicly refused confession (2) of her house being unblest and (3) of her being threatened with the deprivation of a Christian burial, on *the ground of an alleged debt due the Trindade Church.* She denied that she owed the debt and she prayed that the Vicar of Kurla might be directed to grant her the Sacrament of the Church; that her house should be blest and that she should not be denied all the privileges enjoyed by Christians or that an inquiry might be held into her complaints. In reply to her petition, the Bishop's Secretary informed her, at his request, that she was indebted to the Trindade Church, and that she must pay her debt; whereas paragraph 3 of your article speaks of her "morally bound to pay the debt of her brother-in-law," and this is followed by a quotation from the reply of the Bishop's Secretary. Paragraph 3 and the quotation, read together, are calculated to produce a wrong impression. I beg, therefore, your kind indulgence to put the matter in a proper light. The facts are these; The widow was refused confession because of a debt alleged to be due to Trindade Church. Nothing was mentioned of her private debt and of her moral obligation. It was at the inquiry in 1914, that the Very Rev. Vara of Thana stated for the first time that the widow owed no debt to the Trindade Church and that it was not true that she was liable to the Trindade Church for any payment. As the Very Rev. Vara and the Rev. A. F. D'Souza objected to the Vicar of Kurla being questioned as to whether or not he had refused confession to the widow and on other points, and as the allegation of her being indebted to the Trindade Church was withdrawn,—subject matters of inquiry and the grounds of the widows complaint, the inquiry should have been closed; but the Very Rev. Vara went further and introduced a matter foreign to the complaint and outside the scope of inquiry viz., an alleged debt due by the widow's deceased brother-in-law. The points which I therefore wish distinctly to be understood are: that no mention of private debt was made in the widow's petition or in the Bishop's reply, and the question of private debt was an after-thought and a later introduction. That the action of the Very Rev. Vara was *ultra vires*, and an invasion of the civil rights of British subjects cannot be denied, and I understand that the laws of the Church do not allow, of the assumption by the priests of functions that pertain to the domain of the Civil Law of the land. Fancy, Sir, every Catholic who cannot maintain his suit in the court of Law and Equity, getting half a dozen of people to put forward hearsay stories and running to the nearest priest and inducing that priest to inflict the penalties of the Church in order to recover alleged debts; I have already submitted to you two communications before now, one summarizing the events from the beginning up to the time of the widow being summoned to appear before the Patriarch of Goa and the other narrating what took place when she called at the residence of the Bishop to wait upon the Patriarch. The publication of these statements would give a clear idea of the widow's case. Rev. A. F. D'Souza could then have his say, and as for me I am prepared to meet him provided the columns of your paper are not abruptly closed. It is difficult to cover the various issues and points in a small compass.—Yours, etc.

A SYMPATHISER.

ITALY AND INTERNED GERMAN VESSELS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 28.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, February 26:—The "Tribune" says that Italy a considerable time ago took measures similar to those of Portugal regarding Teuton steamers.

PUNJAB AEROPLANE FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 28.

The Punjab aeroplane fund now totals 12½ lakhs.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION FROM THE FRONT.

From the 15th to the end of February the work of the Women's Branch has been mainly for the sick and wounded arriving in Bombay and leaving for up-country hospitals. Each man has been given a bag as he enters the train, containing a shirt, vest, underdrawers, socks, shoes, handkerchiefs, towel, soap, toothbrush, comb and "comforts" of some description and the following letter will show how greatly this gift is appreciated:—

Wednesday, 16th February, 1916.

"Being one of the unfortunates invalided from the Persian Gulf I was placed in the Ambulance Train which met the Varela on Wednesday last. We arrived at this quiet place on Saturday last and I take this the earliest opportunity, to write and thank you for the good things which we received in the little khaki bag on the train. It is extremely good of you all to think about us and I can assure you that such kindness is greatly appreciated. The expressions of gratitude heard on the train were many and sincere. A little sympathy at the right moment does much to alleviate distress and suffering and as you are aware there is no such thing as comfort in the Field. Once more offering you my sincere and grateful thanks."

Three hundred and seven of these bags have been thus given. Every convalescent soldier leaving the hospitals and convalescent barrack has been given a full outfit of clothing to supplement the Government supply, and tobacco, cigarettes, games, and all kinds of extra comforts during his stay in the hospital.

Troops coming into India are provided with towels, soap, cigarettes, tobacco, writing paper, and illustrated papers, and magazines, all for use on the train, a store of these things is kept at the Embarkation Shed reserved for this purpose, and these articles are given out by an officer-in-charge. Four thousand towels and 2,016 cakes of soap have been used during the fortnight as well as 240 packs of cards, and 20,000 cigarettes.

Besides the kit bags given at the hospitals to officers and men proceeding to England, 37 have been given to men at the Central Office during the last week. Two hundred bags have been given to men proceeding to Mesopotamia and elsewhere, and for the use of patients on hospital ships.

A letter of appreciation of one of the kit bags given to a man in Mesopotamia may prove interesting:—

7th February, 1916.

"I am in receipt of a 'Bag for one British Soldier,' and although I have acknowledged receipt for it on the card enclosed, still in my estimation, the receipted card is most inadequate and does not show in the slightest degree how much 'we' appreciate the gifts. I used the word we advisedly, for a man comes home (? ? ?) dog-tired and finds great excitement amongst his comrades—eyes glistening, faces aglow, great rompings and shouts of pleasure greet each gift as it is unearthed from the bag and wants to know where he comes in.

"Here's one for you," is what greets him, "and he finds himself in possession of a precious bag. He takes it away with pride—his 'dog-tired-look' giving place to one of keen pleasure and commences opening it whilst his chums gather round.

"Each gift is greeted with great excitement as everyone wishes to know what different article will be disclosed and whether he is luckier than themselves. The gifts are grand—every one of them—and one marvels at the kind forethought of the ladies in their selection, as they are all most useful.

"Nothing I can say will show you how very thankful we are for the gifts.

"No doubt you will be receiving thousands of letters from satisfied 'Tommies' and my plea for writing to you is not only to express my sincere thanks but also to remind you of the old adage, 'Gratitude brings down a blessing and the giver likes to be reminded of his goodness'—I suppose, in this particular sense I should modify it to 'Her goodness.'

Will you please convey my grateful thanks to the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, and may God bless them for the good work they are doing for England's soldiers."

The Yacht Club and Anlgo-Indian Bandage Circles presided over by Mrs. W. D. Sheppard and Mrs. Needham have done most valuable work. An appeal for help from the St. John Ambulance Association War Gifts Depôt for Bandages for Mesopotamia resulted in the making of 10,000 roller bandages in three days, which meant the members of the Yacht Club Circles, giving up the whole day each day to this effort, the material being supplied from the St. John Ambulance. Meanwhile the Anglo-Indian Circle contributed a valuable collection of more intricately manufactured bandages for use in the hospitals of Bombay. The Ambulance trains and hospital ships conveying Indian wounded have been given spices, soap, matches, cigarettes, and sweets for the men, and cases of clothing and comforts such as cheese, cakes, soap, tobacco, pipes and sweets, sent to the Convalescent Barrack at Deolali.

The Branch very much in need of two gramophones, and shall be very grateful if any one can see their way to supplying it with these.

THE ART OF APOLOGY.

Mr. Justice Scrutton alluding in the King's Bench on January 27 to an apology which had been inserted in a newspaper, said he had no doubt that in private life newspaper editors were very delightful people, but he had never seen a newspaper which knew how to apologise. In private life in apologising a person would say, "It is not true, and I am very sorry for it." A newspaper apology really was, "I was quite right in saying this, but as you want me to say something else I have pleasure in inserting it."

HYDERABAD ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A LECTURE ON HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

A meeting of the above Society was held on the 23rd instant in the Town Hall, Hyderabad. The following were present:—

The Hon. Lieut.-Col. Sir Alexander Pinhey (in the chair); Messrs. M. A. N. Hydari; S. M. Habib. ud-Din; K. M. Karamat Ullah Khan; E. H. Hunt; W. J. Prendergast; P. A. Bhaunani; C. R. Palairet; L. Bishop; A. G. McClay; G. Yazdani; Rev. G. E. Brown; Rev. H. Colli; and Capt. H. Szeyapanski.

Visitors:—Lady Pinhey; Miss Pinhey; Mrs. Szeya panski; Mrs. Brown; Major M. G. Naidu; S. M. Hasan Bilgrami; Sayyid Hasan.

The names of the following gentlemen, who had been elected as Ordinary Members of the Society were announced:—

Mr. Mirza Nazir Beg; Mr. C. R. Palairet; Captain J. P. Bowen, R. E.; and Mrs. M. Engler.

The Secretary suggested that as the rooms of the Society were now fully furnished it was desirable that they should be kept open in the afternoon for members and a certain number of Archaeological publications be subscribed for. Mr. Hydari in supporting the proposal said that he was already in communication with the Principal of the Nizam's College, and the Secretary of the State Library on the subject, and was trying to evolve a system of circulation of books and periodicals between these two institutions, the State Archaeological Department and the Hyderabad Archaeological Society. He hoped that through this method the members of the Society would be able to have access to a larger number of books than the funds of the Society could permit.

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

The President showed a map illustrating the Historical Geography of India in 326 B. C. and observed that if similar maps were prepared illustrating the whole range of Deccan History and hung in the Society's rooms they would be of great help to the members of the Society. The cost of each of these maps is O. S. Rs. 15 which seems rather high, but Mr. Hydari suggested that they might be had cheaper if 2 or 3 copies of each were bought. He said that as such maps would be useful to the History students of College and School classes also a few sets of them might be purchased for the Nizam's College and the State Library, and he kindly promised to write to the Principal Nizam College, and the State Library authorities in the matter.

The Secretary read a preliminary report on the excavation of some cairns at Maula Ali, wherein he gave a succinct account of all the articles which he had unearthed. The most important finds consisted of a copper cup, a copper ferrule, several iron daggers with fluted handles, and a large number of iron implements. Both glazed and unglazed pottery had also been discovered red as well as black. The Secretary at the end of his report observed that on important points he and Dr. Hunt were corresponding with experts in the country as well as on the Continent and they hoped to bring out jointly a full paper on the cairns in the course of a month or two.

Rev. G. E. Brown read a paper on Pardesi or Meandering in Deccan history. He described therein the important part which the "foreigner" played in the Bahmani period and illustrated his observations by quoting facts from the lives of three important ministers, Saif-ud-din Ghori, Khalf-i-Hasan Basri, and Mahmood Gawan. Rev. Brown's paper will be published in the Society's Journal.

The President in proposing a vote of thanks to Rev. G. E. Brown remarked that the members of the Society were grateful to him for his extremely interesting paper which gave them glimpses of the old administration of the country and of the conditions which still prevail although under different auspices. He also said that archaeology was a wide term and the members of the Society should take it in its widest sense. He therefore hoped that the example of Rev. Brown would be followed by other members and that some more historical papers would be read to the Society.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. H. H. Buckmaster, West Yorkshires.

Lieut. C. M. Norman, Rifle Brigade.

Second-Lieut. A. G. Buchanan, Welsh Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. G. M. Burnard, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. W. G. Hugull, Durhams.

Second-Lieut. E. W. Stewart, Durhams.

Second-Lieut. A. G. Patten, Suffolks.

Second-Lieut. G. H. Pattison, Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Capt. W. Knox, Camerons.

Second-Lieut. F. A. Garlick, Flying Corps.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 28.

The following are the names of British Officers in the Indian Expeditionary Forces casualty lists Nos. 12 and 13:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant K. H. Pegg, 2nd Leicestershires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant B. P. F. Moore, 62nd Punjabis.

WOUNDED.

Captain F. W. Burkinshaw (seriously), 19th Hampshires; Lieutenant C. E. Elliott (severely), 1/7th Hampshires; Major-General G. F. Gorringe (slightly), 1/7th Hampshires; Second-Lieutenant H. G. D. Clutterbuck, I.A.R.O. (severely), 1/7th Gurkhas.

BARODA AMBULANCE CENTRE.

LADIES' WAR RELIEF WORK.

The annual Ambulance gathering of the Baroda Centre was held on the 27th instant in the College Hall, Baroda, under the presidentship of the Dewan Saheb. Dr. Mayer, Chief Medical Officer and Honorary Secretary of the Centre, read the annual report, in the course of which he stated that it is 14 years since Ambulance classes were first started in Baroda. Classes in Ambulance, Nursing, Home-Hygiene, were held at different hospitals and 1st class dispensaries of the State and examinations held at stated periods in these subjects.

Out of the total of 991 candidates last year 326 have been successful and of these 49 were ladies.

During the absence in Europe of their Highness the Maharaja and Maharani at the commencement of the war a ladies' branch of the St. John Ambulance Association was formed under the patronage of the Shrimati Kumari Padmavatibai Sahiba. Shrimati Kumari Shankuntala Raje, and Shrimati Kumari Kamladevi Sahiba. Her Highness has since graciously consented to become President of the Ladies' Committee and has made a large donation. The object of the branch was to collect funds from the ladies of Baroda City and State and to make and forward comforts and supplies to the war hospitals and troops in the field. Since the branch was formed there have been sent to Bombay for despatch to the front:—4 complete 10 beds units for Indian soldiers; 1 complete 10 beds units for British; 2 hospital requisites units; 33 furnished kit bags; and over 2,000 other garments such as shirts, etc.; also 7 cases of books and magazines, 4 cases of betel nuts and spices, 150,000 bidies, 13,000 cigarettes and 300 cigars. This is a splendid record of work done by the Ladies' Committee.

Funds, over Rs. 10,000 have been collected, of this Rs. 2,000 were sent in donations to the Headquarters' fund, and 700 to Bombay in December last to supply special requisites for 200 beds for Mesopotamian hospitals. Nearly 3,000 have been spent in materials, etc.

After the report had been read the Dewan Saheb distributed the certificates and prizes, to the candidates, and made a few remarks. A vote of thanks to the President brought the meeting to an end, the assembled proceeding to see First Aid display.

GOKHALE SOCIETY AT CALCUTTA.

SIR S. P. SINHA—FIRST PRESIDENT.

The friends and admirers of the late Mr. Gokhale in Bengal met together on the first anniversary of his death in the new rooms of the Indian Association to inaugurate a Gokhale society. It was agreed to found the society immediately with the following objects:

(1) To establish in Calcutta a well-equipped library for the study of political, economic, historical, social and administrative questions; (2) To institute prizes and scholarships for the encouragement of a careful study of public questions; (3) To spread elementary education amongst all classes of people; (4) To publish from time to time informing and well-considered books, pamphlets and journals dealing with current public questions and to arrange public lectures and discussions thereon; (5) To train youngmen for work directed to the improvement of the social, economic or political condition of the people; (6) To maintain on suitable allowances a body of qualified workers for carrying on work calculated to promote the social, economic political welfare of the people.

The nucleus of the society has been provided by Mr. Prithwis Chandra Roy who has made a gift of his collection of books principally on Indian History and Administration worth about Rs. 10,000 and a promised contribution in money to the extent of Rs. 25,000, prominent among the donors being Sir S. P. Sinha and Sir Rash Behari Ghose. The society will be registered shortly and work commenced in another two months' time.

Sir S. P. Sinha is the first President. The Hon. Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan and the Hon. Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi have been elected Vice-Presidents. Babus Bhupendra Nath Basu and Satyananda Bose are Secretaries Mr. S. R. Das, Bar-at-Law, has been elected Treasurer.

The governing body which will manage the affairs of the society is an influential one consisting of Sir Rash Behari Ghose, Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, Babu Motilal Ghose. Principal Heramba Chandra Moitra, Babu Kristo Kumar Mitra, Hon. Dr. Nilratan Sircar, Messrs. Prithwis Chandra Ray, J. Chaudhury, K. B. Dutt, R. C. Bonnerjee, A. Rasul, Ambica Charan Mazumdar, Rai Yatindra Nath Chaudhuri, Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen, Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq, and others. The office-bearers are ex-officio members of the governing body.

WHY ADMIRAL VON POHL RETIRED.

WAITING POLICY UNPOPULAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 28.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, February 26:—The German papers state, Admiral von Pohl retired from the command of the German fleet because his waiting policy was unpopular with the Kaiser's naval advisers.

THE DIDO'S LOSSES.

26 DROWNED: 3 SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28

Three were saved from the Wilson liner Dido and 26 drowned.

INSTITUTION FOR MARRIED HINDU LADIES.

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—After an experience of many years of educational work among the girls and women of the high caste community of Bombay. I was led in September, 1913, to start the above institution.

The Hindu lady is prevented as a rule from getting a finished education owing to the early marriage custom, and the want of educational institution, suited to her conditions.

With social reform in our midst the conditions regarding the early marriage and the general education of Hindu ladies appear to be on the improvement, but we gather from recent statistics that the Hindu lady does not receive the education she needs because of her eary marriage.

The aim in life of every Hindu lady is the home. She must be married as wife, mother, companion to her husband, manager of a large household, and education of her children. Serious responsibilities fall on her. The Primary and Middle School education does not fit her for these various duties of life.

Seeing this, I opened classes for married ladies. These have now developed into an institution within the period of 2½ years.

In all 100 ladies have been admitted.

Since I started my classes, the Seva Sadan opened classes on my model. But the general work of this society is on the basis of the Y. M. C. A. work and is meant for all sorts and conditions.

The ladies attending my institution come from homes to qualify themselves for the various duties in life that devolve on them I do not train Hindu ladies to be teachers and nurses, but I give the Hindu wife an opportunity of obtaining an education which she so needs for her numerous duties and calls in life.

It is moreover a purely English teaching school. There are eight classes from the Primary to the Cambridge local.

On the staff their are ladies of qualifications and experience three of whom are Europeans.

I believe in Hindu ladies knowing English and knowing it well. They are then able to freely mix with the world outside their own circle, and learn from others that which is profitable for themselves as well as their future generations.

They must know English to be able to converse with their own Indian sisters from Bengal, Madras and Punjab.

Imagine also the avenues of knowledge opening to them when they have access to English books.

Even our nurses and primary school teachers would be entirely different workers, if they took their training course "after passing," the Matriculation or the Senior Cambridge.

The present curriculum here affords the study of English in 3 years. A lady may study for the Senior Cambridge in four years.

The study of the vernaculars could be adjusted in a similar way, so that the ladies may be saved the strain and tediousness of going through the ordinary school course.

That these Classes for ladies are meeting the demands here and elsewhere is evident from the numbers started already and wanted all over.

Though fees are charged, they are not sufficient to meet all the expenses. To carry on this institution in an efficient manner, it is estimated that Rs. 6,000 a year will be required.

I am, therefore, compelled to appeal to the generous public for this financial help. Even small donations and monthly subscriptions will be gladly accepted by the members of my Committee. Their names are:—

Mrs. Orr, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Greaves and Lady Batchelor.

I shall be very pleased if any lady will visit the institution any day and learn for herself the work which I am doing.

The hours are from 1 to 3.30 p.m. daily, the leisure hours of a married Hindu lady. The institution meets in the Library of the Students Brotherhood very kindly loaned to me for the present. (The exact address is corner of Lamington Road and Girgaon Back Road in Dr. Prabhakar's Bungalow.)

Gujarati and Marathi ladies are admitted.

A leading Hindu lady doctor takes the Hygiene and Home Nursing class.

Indian singing is taught by a lady of experience. Needle work, general knowledge and domestic science are also included in the studies; special attention being paid to the study of Grammar, both Vernacular and English. Translation is taught up to the II. English Book. Then English into Gujrati is begun.

English conversation is taken daily by the English teachers.—Yours, etc.,

S. NIKAMBE.

(This appeal is endorsed by my Committee.)

THE VERDUN ATTACK.

INSTIGATED BY CROWN PRINCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 28.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, February 26:—A story is current in Sweden and Russia that Marshals von Hindenburg and von Mackensen opposed, while the Crown Prince advocated the Verdun attack.

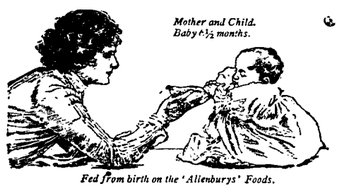
BRITISH REPULSE SMALL ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The British communiqué says last night we repulsed a small attack north of the Ypres-Commines canal. To-day artillery has been mutually active about Hulluch, Armentieres and Ypres.

A Special Appeal on Behalf of Baby



Fed from birth on the 'Allenburys' Foods.

Naturally a Healthy Mother

should feed her own child, and no cause, save inability, should prevent her doing so. But there are many mothers who, though willing, cannot wholly or even partially, nurse their children. Either they have no milk for them, or it is poor in quality and deficient in sustenance.

The Question then arises

what food should be given to Baby. Carefully consider this highly important point. Remember, that the right food, given at the proper age will lay a sure foundation for future health and happiness. Ordinary cow's milk is totally unsuitable as a food for young infants; it is acid, contains indigestible curd and is frequently swarming with dangerous germs, especially in summer time. Farinaceous Foods must not be given, as a child under six months of age cannot digest starch.

A Satisfactory Solution

of the difficult problem of feeding children by hand is provided by using the 'Allenburys' Foods. Prepared as directed, these pure Foods closely resemble healthy mother's milk in composition, nutritive value and digestibility. They are the outcome of prolonged scientific investigation, carried out with all the resources of wide manufacturing facilities and experience.

Decide to use

the 'Allenburys' Foods. By so doing the many serious ailments which follow the use of unsuitable food will be avoided, and Baby will be equipped with sound health and strength.

The Method of Simplicity and Certainty

The 'Allenburys' Foods

MILK FOOD No. 1. From birth to 3 months. MILK FOOD No. 2. From 3 to 6 months. MALTED FOOD No. 3. From 6 months upwards.

The 'Allenburys' Rusks (Malted).
A useful addition to baby's dietary when 10 months old and after.

The 'Allenburys' Foods are made under special processes by machinery, and are entirely untouched by hand.

Write for free book "Infant Feeding and Management" 64 pages of valuable information for every mother.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London, England.
A.D. 1715. Established 200 Years. A.D. 1915.

NOW REMAIN ONLY **FIVE** DAYS
AND THEN
BOMBAY'S BIG BARGAIN
SALE
WILL END.

JAPANESE SILK BY THE YARD, COTTON CRAPES IN DAINTY SHADES, PROCELAIN WARE, TEA AND COFFEE SETS, PRESENTATION NOVELTIES & A VARIETY OF ARTICLES OF USE AND ORNAMENT WILL BE CLEARED OUT AT HIGH REDUCTIONS TO EFFECT A SPEEDY CLEARANCE.

PRIZES WITH EVERY PURCHASE OF Rs. 5 OR OVER, WE GIVE YOU A PRIZE ON THE SPOT.

BESSHO & Co.
Hornby Road.

The clean, wholesome smell of
WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
is, in itself, a recommendation and the freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.
Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.
Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.
To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
KATRAK & Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

PROFESSOR JAMES' SUSPENSION.

FURTHER STRONG COMMENTS BY THE "STATESMAN"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

Commenting on the Presidency College affairs the "Statesman" in the course of a long article writes: "Even in the stormy history of the relations between the Bengal Government and the Education Department there has seldom occurred a more discreditable transaction than the dismissal of Mr. James from the post of Principal of the Presidency College. The whole business is so utterly bad from every point of view that it is difficult to understand how the Governor or Mr. Beatson Bell or Mr. Shamsul Huda can have been induced to lend their respectable names to the sorry document in which the decision of the Government is announced. It will be surprising if it is not found that the arbitrary dismissal of Mr. James is illegal. The Principal of a college cannot be deprived of his position without some reasonable cause. Even if it were true that Mr. James spoke to Mr. Lyon in terms which ordinary men of the world would consider insulting, he would not have been guilty of high treason or sacrilege. Such language might be reason why personal relations between them should cease, but it is surely gross exaggeration of dignity of a Member of Council to assume that words which offend his self-esteem render the speaker liable to dismissal from position hardly inferior to that of a member of Government. Mr. James was given no opportunity of stating whether he admitted having made use of any insulting expressions. He was not asked, so far as we know, to explain or withdraw them. The serious sep taken by the Government of Bengal was founded upon the uncorroborated recollection of Mr. Lyon, unsupported apparently by any written note or independent testimony of any kind. There is no fair-minded man to whom the decision thus based will seem just and reasonable. Another ground for the dismissal was that Mr. James wrote a letter to the Government and to the Committee appointed by Mr. Lyon, in which he accused two members of the Committee of bias against himself. It will probably be agreed that in writing such a letter and in refusing to sit on the Committee, Mr. James committed an error of judgment. But while the infelicitous selection made by Mr. Lyon has been the theme of irreverent talk wherever men interested in education have met, it was unwise on the part of Mr. James to challenge the integrity of the Committee. His duty was to take his part in the inquiry and await the results. There is no reason to suppose that they would have been otherwise than favourable to him. While, however, his action was indiscreet, it is monstrous to find so serious a penalty as dismissal upon so venial a fault. Further, if the Government in the exercise of their discreion, held dismissal to be inevitable, the decision should at least have been announced in terms befitting the dignity of the occasion and chosen with due regard to the fact that the victim cannot retaliate. Unhappily, the tenor of the communique is such that it has excited universal condemnation. Its terms are most improper and appear to be inspired by personal malignity which should find no place in a public document. It is this touch of personal malice which should attract the notice of the Government of India to whose consideration we respectfully commend the case."

With reference to the closing of the Presidency College, a correspondent in the "Statesman" points out that the action of the Government cannot be considered as drastic. The second and the fourth year students have finished the course of lectures before the end of January, the first and the third year students can easily make up the required percentage of attendance next year. Whatever may be the motive of the Government in closing the College the actual effect at present is to give doubtless a welcome holiday to the first and third year students and to leave the second and the fourth year students in a state of *quo ante*.

The "Bengalee" in concluding an article accusing Prof. James of lack of tact writes: "It is with very great regret that we make these remarks, for Mr. James has been sympathetic in his attitude towards Indian aspirations and on the whole has treated his students with kindness and courtesy. Now that a different regime has been established in the Presidency College we again appeal to the Government to reopen the College and begin work."

THE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE MEETS.

SOME PROFESSORS EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

The Presidency College Enquiry Committee met again this morning at Sir Asutosh Mookerjee's Chambers at the High Court. It appears then Professors Sterling, Oaten and Mahalanabis were examined. The Committee was sitting till 2.30 p.m. It will again meet on Monday, when it is understood Professors Gilchrist and D. N. Mullick will be examined.

GOVERNMENT APPRECIATION OF MR. HARDINGE'S SERVICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Feb. 26.

The following press communique was issued to-day:—

The Governor-in-Council has received with deep regret the report of the murder of Mr. H. O. D. Harding I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly, an officer of long service, honourable repute and great sympathy wih the people of India. The Governor-in-Council desires to express his very deep sympathy with Mrs. Hardinge and members of her family in the sad bereavement that has befallen them.

WEDDING SEASON IN SALSETTE.

FESTIVITIES "SPOILED" BY EXCISE OFFICERS."

(From a Correspondent.)

The present month of February is the nuptial season in Bassein and Salsette amongst the Indian Christians. Especially, at Palli, a village near Utan, there has been just now an unusually big crop of *varads* (weddings). The whole village was lately *en fete*, gay banners and smiling *pandals* being observable everywhere.

The Excise Department, however, have knocked all the merriment and all the wedding spirit out of the village and plunged it, in the deepest gloom.

Mr. McLaughlin, Inspector of Excise, Salsette, having scented that in the village of Palli illicit distillation of liquor was being carried on on a large and systematic scale, on the 21st instant, with the assistance of his brother officers of Bassein and Salsette, heading a party of Excise Sepoys consisting of 50 strong, raided the village of Palli, the haul made being of a very important character. In one Indian Christian house a complete apparatus for the distillation of liquor was found. In another house also such an apparatus was discovered. In other places the officers were successful in finding liquor illiatly manufactured.

Amongst the Indian Christians of Bassein and Salsette liquor,—and a very large quantity too,—is a *sine qua non* of wedding festivities, and without this all important element a wedding would be a disgrace. The price of liquor being very high, nay almost prohibitive, the temptation for illicit distillation in face of the inexorable drink custom, is found almost unconquerable.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant H. T. Butcher, Rifle Brigade.

Second-Lieutenant W. C. Paterson, Engineers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain V. E. Griffin, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain R. M. French, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieutenant A. C. Winser, East Lancs.

DIED.

Major W. S. Banks, Dorsets.

NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant F. O. Lloyd, Shropshire Lights.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant J. W. Mallinson, Rifle Brigade.

WOUNDS.

Captain R. K. Diss, East Yorks.
Captain P. Hammond, East Lancs.
Lieutenant T. W. Daniel, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant A. Monorieff, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant R. B. Dunlop, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant A. L. Robinson, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant C. E. Leigh, East Kents.
Second-Lieutenant K. T. Rve, Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant C. S. Smith, Artillery.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

NOW KILLED.

Captain E. McCourt, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant H. F. Russell, Worcesters.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 27.

2nd Lieut. A. Douglas, 2nd Black Watch Regiment (Indian Expeditionary Force), is reported to have died of wounds.

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Overworked Heart → Breathlessness, Palpitation → Exhaustion

Be sure you take Iron 'Jelloids' when Anæmic. In Anæmia the whole body suffers, because the rich red blood upon which the well-being of the whole body depends is lacking. The system then becomes weakened and debilitated, the nerves are starved, the heart is overworked. The result is Lack of Energy, Depression, Paleness of Lips and Cheeks, Breathlessness and Exhaustion after slight Exertion. To remove these symptoms the blood must be enriched and strengthened—and the simplest, most pleasant and economical way to do this is to take IRON 'JELLOIDS.'

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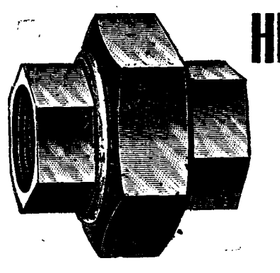

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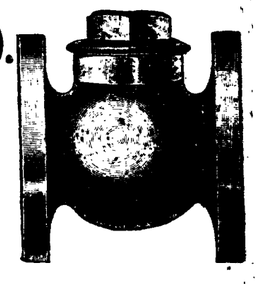

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BATH COCKS
OVERFLOWS
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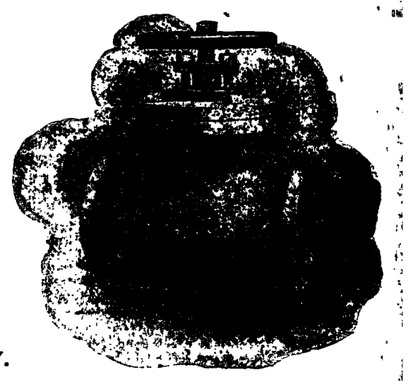

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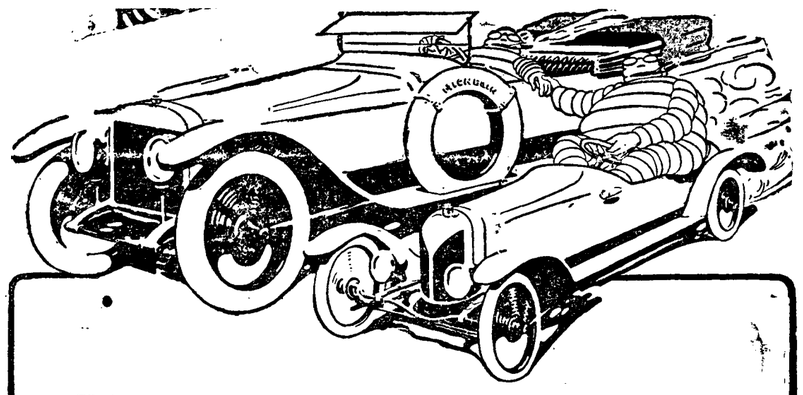

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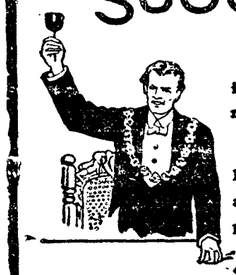

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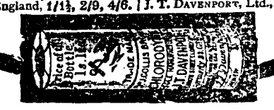

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